The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872. NUMBER 151.

NEW YORK.

The Custom House Investigation—Further Startling Developments.

Frauds in the Inspectors' and Appraisers' Offices.

Additional Indictments Found Against Tweed and Connolly.

Hall's Resignation Again Reported.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ABOUT TWEED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—It is reported that Tweed either gone to Albany to-night or will go to-morrow. He is said to be already confident he ... keep his seat. His friends ... the present Legislature will prove the ... the State has had, and that however ... members may now be to Tweed, they ...

HALL.

There is another rumor this evening of Mayor Hall's resignation. It is thought that he will certainly retire from the office now, as the troubles between the old and new Boards of Aldermen are ... and he is extremely anxious to avoid the ... of expulsion, which he is constantly ex...

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

A private Albany letter says a bill will certainly be passed during the present session of the Legislature for an underground up-town steam railway here, similar to the London Metropolitan road, and that many members of both houses are already pledged to support the bill.

MONEY.

The stringency in money is slowly but steadily ...

THE GOLD MARKET.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BONDS REDEEMED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

THE STOCK MARKET.

FAILURE.

BREADSTUFFS.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—J. F. Lindsay was again before the Congressional Committee this morning, and denied the testimony of William How. ...

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR FISK AND GOULD.

TWEED.

It is reported that Tweed will take his seat in the State Senate next Tuesday.

FISK AND MANSFIELD.

Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, in an elaborate opinion, decides to continue the injunction restraining Miss Mansfield and Stokes from publishing James Fiske's letters to Miss Mansfield. Permission is granted to Miss Mansfield, however, to make use of Fisk's letters in her suit against him for the recovery of $50,000 of her money, alleged to be retained by Fisk.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

At Albany, this morning, the counsel for Tweed not being ready, the argument on a motion appealing from the order denying a reduction of Tweed's bail, and vacating the order of arrest, was postponed till Friday next. The argument in Connolly's case is being proceeded with.

H. G. DECLINES.

Horace Greeley to-day declined to serve as Chairman of the Republican General Committee of 1872.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The General Sessions Grand Jury has found further indictments against Wm. M. Tweed and Richard B. Connolly, also indictments against Thos. C. Fields, and James M. Sweeny. The indictments will not be presented to the court until the discharge of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

PIGEON-SHOOTING PREVENTED.

Bergh's deputy prevented a pigeon-shooting tournament at Fleetwood Park, to-day.

JORDAN'S CASE.

The trial of the Cuban General, Jordan, is postponed until Friday, when, if the Government is not ready, further proceedings will be discontinued.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

Geo. Williams, one of the convicts who recently got away from Sing Sing in a tug-boat, has been captured, but again escaped.

DESTRUCTION BY ICE.

The ice in the Hackensack River, last night, destroyed a plank-road and railroad bridges.

TWEED AGAIN.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—There is one feature in the case of the steamer Hornet, now in the ...

WARMOUTH TO THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Warmouth has written a letter to the President, charging that the Federal troops were used against his interest in the recent New Orleans trouble, and remonstrating against such arbitrary and partisan interference. ...

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

James Wilson, of Iowa, has written a letter declining to have his name used as a candidate for the Senatorship before the Legislature, and, in view of the fact that the north part of the State is now entitled to send a Senator, expressing the opinion that Allison is the most available man.

[To the Associated Press.]

WISCONSIN LAND SALE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that the application of the State of Wisconsin for a postponement of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indian land sale cannot be granted, and the sale will take place as heretofore ordered, on the 8th instant.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

PERSONAL.

INDIANA.

Action of the State Board of Agriculture Relating to the Next State Fair—Officers Elected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The McGee Murder Case at Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Continuation of the House Debate on the Revenue Bill.

Sumner's One-Term Amendment Endorsed by the House.

The Mayor's Bill Recalled from the Senate by the House.

The Senatorial Contest in the Iowa Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The debates in the House yesterday on the Revenue bill, indicated more strongly, perhaps, than at any other time, the belief entertained on one point by the members of the House. They have, generally speaking, blind faith in the all-powerfulness of legislation. ...

SALARY BILL.

COMMITTEE ON APPORTIONMENT.

THE SALARY BILL AGAIN.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

MAYOR'S BILL.

THE GRAND DUKE APPROACHING.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

NEW BILL.

REVENUE BILL.

BURNT RECORDS.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

CITIES.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

THE GRAND DUKE.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

Regular Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE. JANUARY 5, 1872.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS.

VIRGINIA.

MARYLAND.

LOUISIANA.

The Latest Situation at New Orleans—Despatches from President Grant—He Promises an Investigation into the Action of the United States Marshal—Carter, Speaker of the House, Expelled, and a new Speaker Elected—The Anti-Warmothites Hold a Separate Session and Adopt a Series of Resolutions.

FOREIGN.

Another Account of the Ravages of Disease and Famine in Persia.

Alarming Increase of Small-Pox in London.

Great Britain.

France.

Persia.

Australasia.

Mexico.

Russia.

Switzerland.

West Indies.

The Ku-Klux Trials.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Milwaukee Markets.

ILLINOIS.

The Grand Duke Passes Through the State Capital—Sight-Seers Injured by the Falling of a Roof—Premiums Awarded by the State Agricultural Society—Fell from a Train—New Corporations—Bills Approved.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Responsibility of School Teachers—A Test Case in the Circuit Court of Bureau County.

ALEXIS.

Arrival of the Grand Duke in St. Louis.

The Pennsylvania Miners' Strike.

Breaking up of the Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Observations at Chicago Jan. 5, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

W. REID,

Late of the firm of A. G. Downs & Co.

NOW LOCATED AT

606

WEST LAKE-ST.,

Offers RARE BARGAINS in Velvets, Velveteens, Fancy Cloakings, Beavers, Waterproofs, Crochet Trimmings, Laces, and Woollen Goods, to close the Winter Stock.

NOTE THE PRICES!

In order to give employment to as many as possible during the dull season, the workrooms at 606 West Lake-st. and 745 Wabash-av. will be kept open all the Winter, and work done for ten per cent less than usual rates.

NOTICE.—Goods left with Mr. Reid to be made up are fully insured against loss by fire.

The Randolph-st. cars run past the door.

606 West Lake-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

THE National Bank Note Company

OFFICE, NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

JUST COMING IN AND FOR SALE LOW.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. DIX.

WISCONSIN.

A New Administration Quietly Inaugurated.

Personnel of the New Legislature—Reports.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.

According to law, at noon on the first Monday in January, which was also this year the first day of the year, without any speech-making, pomp, or parade, a new Governor and Lieutenant Governor were inaugurated, and the remaining State officers re-elected renewed their oath of office.

INAUGURATION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The old officers went in sleighs to Governor Washburn's residence (that lately occupied by the Hon. B. F. Hopkins), took in him and Lieutenant Governor Pettit, drove to the Capitol, and there, after a brief prayer by the Rev. C. H. Richards, the elect of the people were sworn into office by Chief Justice Dixon. A few moments were spent by those who chose in the Executive Chamber, elegantly carpeted and furnished anew, in congratulating Governor Washburn, and welcoming Governor Fairchild back among the sovereigns. In the evening, Governor Washburn and his daughter, and the other State officers and their wives, met and shook hands with a large number of people in the Assembly Chamber, where a dance closed the day, and State affairs were committed to the care of Republican officials—the same, except two, as for the last term—for another two years. The Governor's daughter, a good-looking, very intelligent and sensible young lady, received New Year's calls with Mrs. Fairchild. The old and the new Governors made calls on the ladies, who quite generally received their friends with cordial greeting.

EX-GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD.

Governor Fairchild has made the most popular Governor the State ever had, and retires with the general good will of the people of both parties, who feel that he has endeavored to discharge the duties of his position in such manner as should most honor and best promote the interests of Wisconsin. He will have the best wishes of the people in his future career. The regard in which he is held by his immediate subordinates was shown by their presentation to him, just before his term of office expired, of a most elegant stem-winding, flat, hunting-case American watch, accompanied with the kindest expressions.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN.

Governor Washburn has made a most favorable impression so far, and enters upon the duties of his new position with the general confidence that he will discharge them ably, faithfully and satisfactorily, as he has those official trusts heretofore confided to him. In view of the circumstances under which he was nominated, it seems a little singular that he appears to "have no friends to reward or enemies to punish," by giving or taking offices. He has a new Private Secretary, Mr. C. J. Martin—a young man of ability, high integrity, and experience, fitting him for the office—because his predecessor, General Ed. E. Bryant, preferred to leave the office and engage in the practice of law. The Governor, though aware that most of them opposed his nomination, does not propose, at least for the present, to make any changes in the men in charge of public property about the Capitol, most of whom have been in place for six years, and, of course, know just about how things should be done. The Governor has been visiting the State institutions, with the Legislative Committee, and studying up State affairs, and has the preparation of his annual message, which is likely to have some new recommendations, well advanced.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature meets next Wednesday. Judging from the expression of the press, there seems little doubt that Captain J. H. Waggoner, of the Richland *Republican*, will be Chief Clerk, and W. D. Hoard, of the Jefferson *Union*, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; E. W. Young, Clerk, and S. S. Fifield, of the Polk County *Press*, Sergeant-at-Arms, of the Assembly. The Speakership of the latter to-day lies between Daniel Hall, of Watertown, and G. C. Swain, of Sauk County,—either worthy and well qualified; the former having been most generally endorsed by the newspapers; the latter having sufficient encouragement from members to make him quite hopeful.

From advance sheets of the forthcoming Legislative Manual, by A. J. Turner, which will be a most invaluable compendium for public men of State facts, I compile the following statistics about members of the Legislature:

The Senate has 33 members,—23 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Among them are 12 farmers; 8 lawyers; 4 manufacturers; 2 each editors and merchants; 1 each physician, clergyman, and machinist. There are 14 natives of New York; 3 each of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Germany; 2 each of Wisconsin, Ireland, and Scotland; 1 each of Connecticut, Washington, Vermont, and France. The oldest member is 63; youngest, 24.

The Assembly has 60 Republicans and 40 Democrats. There are 57 farmers (much fewer than last year); 18 lawyers; 10 each merchants and lumbermen; 5 physicians; 3 each carpenters and real estate dealers; and 20 other occupations having 1 each. There were 35 born in New York; 10 in Germany; 9 in Vermont; 8 in Ohio; 5 each in England and Ireland; 3 each in Kentucky, Wisconsin, and France; 2 each in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Scotland, and Canada; 1 each in New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and New Brunswick; none from Norway, which last year had several. The oldest member is 72; youngest, 24. There are 14 re-elected from last year, and some 25 more who have had legislative experience.

REPORTS.

The Legislature will have a "pile" of reports to look through this winter to get a full idea of State affairs. In addition to those heretofore presented, there will be a very exhaustive one from the new State Board of Charities and Reform, making a pamphlet of some 400 pages, in regard to our State charitable and correctional institutions, poor-houses, and jails, the number cared for at the public expense, and how,—some of the statements and recommendations of which will be regular eye-openers; also, the report of the new Commissioner of Immigration; also, the report of the committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the alleged bribery, corruption, and improper influences in securing the passage and veto of the Chippewa Dells Improvement,—the committee having taken a great deal of testimony, now taking more, and wanting still more, which certain parties are reluctant to give till forced; the whole upshot of which the committee keeps a close secret. The members will have reading matter enough for some time.

PLUS.

CITY ITEMS IN BRIEF.

The Relief Work.

The Employment Committee of the Womans' Industrial Aid Society, at St. John's Church, near Union Park, have fixed the following list of prices: Water-proof circular, $1.50; sack, with cape and hood, $2.50 to $3; ladies dresses, $4 to $13; skirts, plain, 50 cents; tucked, 75 cents; nightgowns, plain, 60 cents; tucked, $1; drawers, plain, 35 cents; tucked and trimmed, 75 cents; chemise, plain, 50 cents; tucked and trimmed, $1; corset covers, 35 cents to 75 cents; gentlemen's shirts, uncut, $1 each; cut, 75 cents; night shirts, 50 cents; flannel shirts, 50 cents; collars, 30 cents per dozen; children's aprons, 30 cents; infants' wrappers, 40 cents; misses' dresses, 75 cents to $4; pillow shams, elaborate, $2; pillow cases, 10 cents; sheets, 15 cents; comforts, tacked, 50 cents; quilted, $1; plain machine stitching, 12 cents per yard. The society has secured the services of a first-class dressmaker to superintend the dressmaking department, and on and after Monday, the 8th inst., will be prepared to make the most fashionable dresses and suits. The patronage of ladies is respectfully solicited in aid of this charitable enterprise.

The Box "Mystery."

As was intimated in an item in yesterday's TRIBUNE, in relation to the finding of the body of a young girl in a box, at the American Merchants' Express Company's freight depot, on Wabash avenue, the police were requested to make an investigation yesterday. The Coroner was summoned, and, accompanied by Dr. Miller, the County Physician, proceeded to the Armory, where the body had been taken in the morning. Dr. Miller examined the corpse, and found that it was a "subject" for dissection, all the veins and arteries having been injected and prepared for the knife. The student, or man who shipped it from the college, at No. 461 South Clark street, was not present, as no special effort had been made to find him. There being no evidence of the deceased having been murdered or poisoned, and the appearance of the corpse justifying the conclusion that death resulted from natural causes, it was sent to the dead-house to await identification.

A "Sensation" Spoiled.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that a man named Oleson, who was struck on the head with a beer glass during a fight in a Halsted street saloon on New Year's eve, had died of his injuries. The fellow who inflicted the blow was arrested at the time, and released upon a nominal bail, in order to secure his attendance at a further hearing of the case. When the announcement of the death of the man was received at the Twelfth street station, yesterday, policemen were sent in all directions to hunt up the assailant, and one was despatched to the residence of the "dead man" to "obtain the particulars of the affray." The rumored demise proved to be a "canard," as the man was found walking around his house, complacently smoking his pipe. The policemen swore, the reporters, who had the "sensation" all prepared for the compositors, "cussed" the man for not dying, and the Coroner was thankful that the unpleasant task of empanelling twelve sober loafers for a jury was avoided.

Serious Accidents.

A lad named Louis Montgomery, who lives with his parents at No. 722 Walnut street, was run over by a switch engine on the Northwestern Railroad, near the corner of Kinzie and Leavitt streets, yesterday. His left leg below the knee was badly mangled, and may have to be amputated.

—Yesterday morning Mrs. Hazel Sidney, who lives at No. 442 South Jefferson street, met with an accident which will result in her death. While crossing Canal street at its intersection with Sixteenth, she was knocked down by a team of horses driven by Henry Fisher, the wheels of the vehicle to which they were attached passing over her left leg, and crushing it. She was taken to her home in an express wagon, and Dr. Fisher, who was called in to attend her, asserted that she cannot recover. The driver of the horses was arrested, but, as it did not appear that he was responsible for the accident, he was released from custody, with the admonition to be present at the Coroner's inquest if the woman died.

The Penalty of a Failure.

While drunk, on Thursday night, James E. Souter adjusted one end of a rope to a lamp-post standing at the corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street, and, placing the other end around his neck, drew his feet up, in the hope of ending his miserable existence. A saloon-keeper named Finn saw him, and on examination finding that he was still alive, cut him down and delivered him to a policeman. Yesterday morning Souter was arraigned before the North Side Police Court, and being called upon for an explanation of his conduct, said he guessed he was "pretty drunk." The charge against him was "drunk and disorderly."—a Judge in Massachusetts having recently decided that attempting to commit suicide is not a crime—and he was fined $7. He pleaded for a suspension of the execution as he was "dead broke," although still alive, but his entreaties for mercy were useless, and he went to the Bridewell for fourteen days.

A Costume Worth Having.

Chicago has been burnt out, it is true, but if anyone labors under the impression that her married men are suffering the pangs of poverty, or her beautiful women the horrors of "nothing to wear," such person might have been considerably astonished had she or he happened to call at the residence of Potter Palmer, corner of Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, on New Year's Day. On that occasion Mrs. P. P. received her visitors in a handsome brown brocade dress, trimmed with spray of pheasant-breasts, and looped with scarlet fuschias. She wore a diamond necklace and cross, loops of diamonds in her hair, and on her fingers two rings worth at least $25,000. All told, her diamond ornaments represented a cash value of about $40,000, while the cost of her dress was probably not far from $2,000.

Announcements.

The lady Directors of the Erring Woman's Refuge will hold their regular monthly meeting at the institution at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—The committee appointed by the Odd Fellows' lodges of this city are requested to meet at headquarters this evening at 7 o'clock to confer with the Relief Society.

—The officers-elect of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias will be installed by the Grand Lodge officers at the hall No. 82 West Randolph street, this evening. All brother knights are cordially invited to be present.

—The annual meeting of the managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum will be held at the new building, on Halsted street, near Centre avenue, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance to the institution will come up.

—Charlotte Cushman, the great tragedienne and dramatic reader, has been offered $1,000 by the managers of the Star Lecture Course to come West to read in this city. As it would be very difficult for any one to resist such a temptation, Charlotte will probably come during this month. With the Burnabee Troupe and a reading by Miss Cushman to open their course, the season cannot be other than a brilliant one.

The Mrs. McDevitt Fund.

When it became positively known that John McDevitt, the billiard champion, had fallen a victim to the ravages of the great conflagration in this city, Jimmy Cusick, an ardent and sincere friend of the deceased, undertook the duty of collecting a subscription for the benefit of the lamented billiardist's widow, who was left in almost destitute circumstances. How well he succeeded in his generous effort will be seen from the list of contributions given herewith:

Simon J. Forlan	$10	Henry Blaine	$10
James McKenna	[illegible]	Frank Conly	[illegible]
John Corcoran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Cusick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Twombly	[illegible]	J. J. Geary	[illegible]
Thomas Morse	[illegible]	Dan Miller	[illegible]
Ed. O'Brien	[illegible]	John Welch	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. M. Nesse	[illegible]	Jas. Hannigan	[illegible]
A. Hankins	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Mr. Walter S. Frazier.

An incomplete, and in some respects, incorrect recital was made in our issue of Wednesday, in an article concerning the indicted Aldermen, in which it was stated that the Grand Jury, two years ago, was writing an indictment against Walter S. Frazier, when they were discharged by the Judge upon some technicality, upon motion of his attorney. At that time it was publicly stated, that the motion for their discharge was made by the attorney of a man who had been, or was being indicted, upon complaint of the Gas Company. It is known that the witness who gave testimony against Mr. Frazier before that body, hastened soon after to correct it, as a case of mistaken identity, that no indictment was returned, and that the city newspapers, at that time, published articles exonerating Mr. Frazier, and we believe now, as we then stated, that the charges then made against him were groundless.

Masonic.

At a regular communication of Hesperia Lodge No. 411, A. F. and A. M., held on the evening of Thursday, the following officers were installed: D. J. Avery, W. M.; C. F. Babcock, S. W.; A. H. Van Buren, J. W.; Wm. Stuart, Treasurer; Chas. H. Brenan, Secretary; W. T. Warner, S. D.; Jonathan Evans, J. D.; Chas. Foster, S. S.; C. F. Ward, J. S.; A. H. Small, Tyler.

At the annual communication of National Lodge No. 596, A. F. and A. M., held Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. A. Hamblen, W. M.; A. J. Guilford, S. W.; William Hafner, J. W.; J. M. Smith, Treasurer; A. B. Bates, Secretary; H. G. Stevens, S. D.; J. T. Methews, J. D.; Thos. Jowers and F. O. Rolfes, Stewards; H. P. Baldwin, Tyler.

The Late D. D. Driscoll.

Mr. Thomas F. Hurd, of Detroit, Kansas, a sister of the late D. D. Driscoll, Esq., writes to the editor of THE TRIBUNE, under date of Jan. 2, as follows: "In your issue of Dec. 22, in the obituary notice of the death of Daniel D. Driscoll, my brother, there were some mistakes which justice to the living compels me to rectify. He was born August 7, 1826, in Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., being, at the time of his death, 45 years of age. His father, Luther Driscoll, moved from Connecticut to Stark County, Ill., in 1836, Daniel being at that time 10 years of age. He has two children living,—Mrs. Isaac Boothe, of Twin Lakes, Minn., and Addie, now about 15 years of age, living with her friends at Jackson, Mich."

A Villainous Outrage.

Richard Robinson, while walking along State street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, on Thursday evening, was assaulted by four men, one of whom knocked him from the sidewalk into the gutter. He informed them that their conduct was outrageous, and was about to go on his way, when one of the gang approached with an open knife in his hand and stabbed him in the left side. Loss of blood enervated him, and had he not met a policeman, who took him to his home, No. 442 Burnside street, he might have bled to death. He was much better yesterday, and will be out in a week or two. The gang of roughs are unknown, and hence will escape arrest.

Edwards' New Directory.

Edwards' Directory, in reduced form, is now out, and probably in a week every one will have a copy of it. It is neither as comprehensive nor as extensive as the last, but he never published one which was looked for with more impatience. It contains about 5,000 names of business firms, and the advertisers' directory at the end is reliable. Under the circumstances, Mr. Edwards deserves great credit for the volume, the disadvantages under which he has labored being manifold and great. Had business men notified him, as requested, of their whereabouts, he would have done better; but, as it is, he has done exceedingly well.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "violent," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	24° F	[illegible]	[illegible]	To 1 p. m.
[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W. [illegible]	Inch.

Miscellaneous.

The office of W. H. Woodyatt, No. 273 West Monroe street, was robbed of $200 worth of clothing early yesterday morning.

—William Welsh, formerly a compositor in THE TRIBUNE news-room, has been missing since the fire. Information of him may be sent to Nicholas Welsh, No. 45 Rucker street, Chicago.

—Mr. C. Tillinghast, of Tillinghast, Allen & Co., wishes to acknowledge the receipt of $100 from F. W. Gardiner, Esq., of Providence, R. I., for the Chicago sufferers.

—Mr. Joseph Meeker died in this city on Wednesday, aged 66 years. Mr. Meeker had been a resident of Chicago for forty years, and was a member of the Society of Old Settlers.

—Police Sergeant Tom Moore, for several years stationed at the police headquarters, was ordered yesterday to take charge of the Union Park Station during the daytime. "S-s-s-stuttering Bill," who is yet young and hearty, will hereafter attend exclusively to night work.

—A colored woman, named Annie Rozelle, was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of larceny. During the fire, her husband, who drives an express wagon, was engaged by Mr. Thomas H. Glassbrook to haul away from his endangered house a lot of household goods. The driver has not been seen since, but his residence being learned, a search resulted in the discovery of about $80 worth of Mr. Glassbrook's property in the possession of Mrs. Rozelle. She was locked up in the Madison Street Station, and will have a hearing at the Police Court this morning.

—The French Benevolent Society met yesterday evening at the French Hall, corner of Tyler and Halsted streets, in general assembly, to elect officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected: Dr. Marguerat, President; P. E. Roffinot, First Vice President; Jos. Labbe, Second Vice President; Th. Guerault, Treasurer; M. Despres, Secretary; Professor Demars, Corresponding Secretary. Directors: C. Andrieux, C. Clement, Prof. Coignard, and Ch. Hunt. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Geraldie, Dupont, and Despres, Sr., was appointed to look after the victims of the late fire who have not received their share of the money to be distributed among the French sufferers.

Petillon Brothers.

The many friends and patrons of Petillon Brothers, the popular tonsorial artists whose elegant establishment was located in THE TRIBUNE Building before the fire, will be pleased to learn that they have resumed business at No. 261 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Harrison street, and also on the southeast corner of Twenty-second street and Michigan avenue. At both of these places will be found the most elegant tonsorial accommodations, and also a suite of bath rooms, finer and better fitted up than before the fire. The Petillons are now prepared to receive both old and new customers.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway—Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far West points, will leave the Wells street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:45 a. m., Sunday, Jan. 7, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

It is Decided Not to Apply to Foreign Corporations—Interesting Rule in the Circuit Court—Opinion of Judge Rogers.

An interesting question was raised in the Circuit Court, yesterday, by demurrer, upon a case brought by O. B. Sansum, in the interest of Henry E. Lewis & Co. against The Great Western Railway Company, the latter being represented by Messrs. Dexter & Smith. The question was as to whether the Statute of Limitations runs in favor of a foreign corporation. Judge Rogers delivered his opinion in the case, in substance, thus:

This is an action brought by the plaintiffs against the company to recover damages for the loss by defendant, as a common carrier, of forty-three bales of wool. It is stated in the declaration and conceded by defendant in its pleading, that the defendant is a foreign corporation created by the laws of the Dominion of Canada. The general issue and a plea of the Statute of Limitations were filed to the declaration. Plaintiff replied first that the defendant, at the time the cause of action accrued, was out of the State of Illinois and was, and continued to be and remain in the Dominion of Canada, until it appeared in this suit; and second, that, at the time the cause of action accrued, defendant was, and ever since had been, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of Canada, and had never been resident within the State of Illinois. To these replications the defendant filed a rejoinder that on, before, and ever since the supposed cause of action accrued, the defendant has had and kept a business office in Chicago, and during all that time one Wallingford has had charge of said office; has been and still is the authorized agent of said defendant, and has continuously resided and remained in said city, and been liable to be served with summons, at such agent, under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The plaintiff filed a general demurrer to the rejoinder, and on argument contended that the defendant, being a foreign corporation, is legally domiciled in the territory of Canada; that its place of residence is, in contemplation of law, out of this State; and as it cannot, in a legal sense, ever come within this State, the action may be commenced at any time, and the statute of limitations never begins to run, and presents no bar to this suit. On the other hand, it is insisted by defendant's attorney that foreign corporations are embraced in the Statute of Limitations, and although the defendant corporation exists under and by virtue of the laws of Canada, yet as it has its business office in that country, yet as it has an office and agent in the city of Chicago since the cause of action accrued it was subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, and plaintiff could have brought his action and obtained legal service at any time; therefore, it is contended that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of the Statute of Limitations.

This involves the question which has never been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, as far as I know. It involves the construction and application of Section 13 of Chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that: "If any person against whom there is, or shall be, any cause of action * * shall be out of this State at the time of the cause of action accruing, or any time during which a suit might be maintained, and such person shall be at liberty to bring the same against such person after his return to this State, and the time of such person's absence shall not be accounted or taken as part of the time limited by this chapter." And of section 4 of Chap. 66, which provides that in all cases where suit is brought against any incorporated company the summons shall be served on a clerk, cashier or any agent of the company if the President is absent or does not reside in the county.

The service in this case was had on the agent, resulting in bringing the defendant by its appearance and answer into court. The presumption is that such would have been the effect at any time during the preceding five years if the plaintiff had brought a suit and procured such service, and it is very reasonable to conclude that defendant's attorney, in view of the statute last above referred to, that the plaintiff was not prevented from prosecuting the defendant in our courts in consequence of its absence from this State, and that, if there had been no agent of the defendant here, the plaintiff could have procured a service of its summons and would not have been able to bring the defendant within the jurisdiction of the court. In that case, there would be some force in the plaintiff's position, and could not be urged, and the plaintiff could have been permitted to him for not going to Canada to sue upon his claim. The law of his State had provided that he should be at liberty to bring his action, and that the time of the absence of the defendant should not be taken as a part of the time limited by the statute. This statute in terms applies to persons, and provides that a suit may be brought against such person after his return to this State, but section 11 of Chapter 90, Revised Statutes, enacts that the word "person" as well as all words importing persons, shall be deemed to extend to and include corporations and although the defendant cannot strictly speaking, return to this city and county, yet considering the spirit and intent of the legislature, and liberally construing the statute, it seems to me that the contemplation of the legislature was that the defendant should be liable to actions here, just as any natural person would be. It has been held (20 N. Y.) that a foreign corporation was like a natural person, and was within the exception to the operation of the statute by which the time of absence from the State is not to be taken as any part of the time limited for the commencement of actions against them.

There is no doubt at all in my mind, upon principle and authority, that the defendant in this action is precluded from relying upon the statute of limitations, unless the fact that it had an agent here, upon whom the service of the summons could have been made, and did, nevertheless exist, takes the case out of the statute.

Does that provision of our practice act have such effect. Had the Legislature of Illinois the power of changing the residence or *situs* of a foreign corporation without its will or consent? Can it make it return to the State, so declaring its consent that it may be sued here, and by such an act it may become in this sense a resident? The agents shall have the effect of giving jurisdiction to our courts, so as to authorize a judgment against it in an action of case or assumpsit?

These questions, it seems to me, must be considered in the negative. The Great Western Railway Company, being a corporation created by the laws of Canada, cannot, I think, have its domicile changed by any legislation of Illinois. It is just as much a foreign corporation as though the statute had never been passed. It was, continued to be, and is yet, a corporation in and under the laws of Canada. If it yet absent from this State, and if it had not appeared by and in its corporate name and pleaded to this action, it is very doubtful to say the least of it, whether a judgment upon service could have been legally taken, or if rendered, whether it would, when sued upon this judgment in Canada, have been precluded from a defence upon the merits of the original cause of action, by reason of the service of process in this case upon its agent in this city.

The plaintiff could at any time have gone to Canada at any time and sued the defendant there. This is true, but it has been frequently decided that a creditor was not bound to pursue his debtor to a foreign country where statutes of limitations had no application; and this question has been decided in one state upon this and other points by the Supreme Court. [illegible] Denio, 161; Ruggles v. Keeler, 3 John. 263; Faber v. Smith, 10 Eng. law and eq. 409, and other authorities cited in Cicotte v. the Tioga Railroad Co., 27 Penn. State, 14.

In view of the authorities to which I have had access, of reason, and analogy, I am satisfied that the rejoinder does not present an answer to the replication good in law, and that the demurrer thereto must be sustained.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Annual Meeting of the Directory—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Report of the Finance Committee—Resolutions of Respect.

The annual meeting of the Directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum was held at the Asylum on Tuesday afternoon last, when the following officers and Directresses were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. O. D. Rumsey.

Vice President—C. M. Gray.

Secretary—[illegible]

Executive Committee—Mrs. Chas. Follansbee, Mrs. David Rumsey.

Purchasing Committee—Mrs. G. Leland, G. McDonald.

Committee on Health and Diet—Mrs. H. O. Stone, Dr. Mitchell.

On Wardrobe and Bedding—Mrs. Henry Wood, J. W. Horton.

Directresses—Mrs. Chas. Follansbee, Mrs. W. F. Myrick, Mrs. Henry Fuller, Mrs. S. A. Lock, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. O. Lunt, Mrs. Latimer Brewster, Mrs. Jas. P. Brewster, Mrs. Dr. McVickar, Mrs. J. Irvin, Mrs. E. Botsford, Mrs. G. W. Ordway, Mrs. Moses Jones, Mrs. Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mrs. S. M. Moore, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. C. M. Gray, Mrs. O. D. Rumsey, Mrs. Dr. Hamill, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. Henry Sayres, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. A. G. Swift, Mrs. David Rumsey, Mrs. J. W. Horton, Mrs. H. G. Durand, Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. G. Leland, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Mrs. S. A. Downer, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Goodspeed.

The Matron reported as received during the month of December, 1871, 7 children; sent out during the same time, 4; now in the Asylum, 36 boys, 29 girls; total, 65. No deaths have occurred, and the general health has been good during the past month.

Cash offerings for the Christmas tree	$92.00
Cash collected by Mrs. H. O. Stone	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total receipts	[illegible]
Expenditures	[illegible]
Balance paid to Treasurer	$134.00

The following resolutions of respect were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call the spirit of our dear sister from this to a higher sphere;

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Mary A. Bulkley, society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the Church a faithful exemplar, the poor a devoted and steadfast friend, and this institution an ardent, unassuming, invaluable, and dearly beloved co-worker. The highest tribute to her character will be an earnest endeavor to emulate her virtues.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Board, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Sad Result of a Drunken Debauch—A Young Man, Under the Influence of Liquor, Receives a Fall, Producing Compression of the Brain.

The Coroner held an inquest at No. 249 Twentieth street, yesterday, on the body of John Bixley, who died at that place on Wednesday morning, as was said, from blows on the head. The testimony showed that the deceased and two friends were in the saloon No. 67 Archer avenue, on New Year's Eve, and had several drinks. His companions refused to pay for "two rounds" of whisky and were ejected by the barkeeper. When they left (with the assistance of the barkeeper's boot) they noticed that Bixley was standing up to the bar. Upon returning a short time subsequently they found him lying on the floor, he having, as they supposed, fallen down. They picked him up and called a policeman, who helped them take him to his boarding house. He was placed on a lounge in his room, but, being too drunk to lie still, he rolled off and struck heavily on his head. He was then tucked away in bed, and left by himself. He arose the next morning still under the influence of liquor, and, half dressed, made a matutinal call on a neighbor, stumbling and falling several times before he reached his door. His friends seized him and carried him off to his room, and about 9 o'clock went in to see how he was getting along. They found him lying on the floor, with several large bumps on the back of his head, produced by coming in contact with the door. He seemed to be suffering great pain, and a doctor was summoned. Medicine afforded him no relief, and he died at an early hour on Wednesday morning. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Miller, the County Physician, and it was found that death was caused by compression of the brain. Such, with the addition that the compression was produced by a fall, was the verdict of the jury.

A KNAVE AND SWINDLER.

Operations of a Thieving Scoundrel Among the McHenry County Farmers—He Represents Himself to be the Agent of The Tribune and Other Chicago Newspapers to Solicit Subscriptions—Considerable Sums of Money Paid Him by Unsuspecting Persons.

The unfortunate farmers of Munda township, McHenry County, Ill., have reason to regret the appearance among them of a short, slenderly-built young man, of gentlemanly appearance and attractive demeanor, with heavy side whiskers of a dark shade, and five feet four or five inches in height. Not that he was rude or ill-mannered; but that he robbed them right and left. This young person, of unimpeachable address, was a swindler of the meanest character. Presenting himself among the agricultural districts, he informed them that he was soliciting subscriptions for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the *Prairie Farmer*, *Western Rural*, and other papers; that he was the duly authorized agent, and qualified to receive money for their subscriptions. As an inducement to subscribers he told them that by paying in their currency and subscribing early in December for the ensuing year, they put the proprietors of these papers under great obligations to them. They gained, by so doing, the paper for the month of December free of cost and postage paid. With these specious inducements he taxed nearly every resident of Munda and Dorr townships, McHenry County, from $5 to $10. As fast as the money was collected he transmitted it to himself. Since his departure nothing has been seen of him. This young man, whose name we cannot, unfortunately, learn, was, it is unnecessary to state, a dirty knave, and as mean a confidence man as ever stepped abroad. Whether his plan of operations is confined to Illinois, or whether he wanders about the Northwest, practicing upon the credulity of farmers, is a matter for the consideration of some of our exchanges, who are here warned, as well as our subscribers, against imposture. THE TRIBUNE employs no one to solicit subscriptions.

INGRATITUDE, OR WHAT?

A Combination Alleged to be Formed Among the Occupants of the Lake Front Property to Resist the Payment of Rent to the City—Extreme Measures Under Advisement by the Authorities.

The public are familiar with the fact that immediately after the great fire permission was granted by the Common Council for the temporary occupancy of the lake front, from Randolph to Twelfth streets, by our burnt-out merchants and business men. Lots were leased for one year only, such condition being stated in the printed leases issued by the Board of Public Works, the lessee binding himself to pay ground rent at the rate of $500 a year for an inside lot of 25x100 feet, and $750 for a corner lot of the same size. In a short time all the lots were taken at these cheap terms, and the merchants had cause to be thankful for the privilege of erecting thereon cheap wooden buildings, in which to carry on business until their stores were substantially rebuilt.

The tolerance of buildings on the lake front property was granted by the city authorities as a measure of relief to business men, who were charged less than one-fifth of the actual rental value of the land. Nothing short of a great emergency could ever have secured them privileges so valuable. This being the case, it would naturally be supposed that the rent of the lake front lots would be cheerfully and readily forthcoming, especially as the city government was sadly in need of funds. Acting under this supposition, the City Comptroller, a day or two ago, being sorely pressed for money, started upon a collecting tour among the city's tenants on the lake front. Out of a score or more firms who have been afforded the inestimable boon of a place in which to do business without being compelled to yield to the exorbitant demands of landlords—but three paid their ground rent when called upon by the Comptroller, all the others united upon refusing, point blank, to pay a cent, although they had signed their names to a promise to pay in the lease. The reason given by them for their repudiation of their contract was the claim that the ground is public property, dedicated to park purposes, and the city cannot compel them to pay a dollar for its use. This, after the sacrifice and destruction of the expensive improvements which had been perfected on Lake Park, and after the Chicago Base Ball Club, which had spent over $6,000 for filling and sodding the northern portion, and held a two years' lease, on which payment had been made for one year in advance, voluntarily relinquished their rights for all time, and never asked that a cent of their outlay be refunded. The men who have profited by a privilege which was granted in the midst of the great distress following Chicago's destruction, and the men who, without that privilege, must have abandoned business and become bankrupts, now, it is alleged, have formed a combination, to fall back upon the opportunity which they believe the law affords them, and refuse to pay at one-fifth its market value, for that which has been their financial salvation, and the just and lawful consideration for which the city never needed so badly as now.

But it is more than likely that the gentlemen will discover that the proceeding is neither generously nor honestly compensated, in case of continued refusal of the parties to pay their ground rent, to eject them by force if necessary—even if it should involve a detail of policemen to throw the contents of the buildings into the street, and tear down the shanties and dump the *debris* into the lake basin. Such a proceeding is under grave advisement. The next day or two will develop some plan of action in the matter.

A MEETING OF FOUR.

Representatives of English and Canadian Societies Assemble to Hear what Mr. Warrack Thinks about Their Chances of Getting a Hand in the Distribution of the Relief Money—A Not Very Satisfactory Result.

There was held, last evening, at room No. 17 Masonic Building, a meeting of the Presidents of various English and Canadian societies, the same having constituted themselves into a co-operative body in order to secure the distribution of a portion of the relief fund. Mr. Treat, Vice President of St. George's Society, occupied the chair.

There were present, besides, Mr. Cooke, of St. George's; Dr. Reynolds, President of the Cambrian Society, and Dr. Loveria, President of the Dominion Benevolent Association.

The interest in the matter which had called called them together, did not seem to be extraordinary.

Mr. Savage, Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting and resigned his position.

Mr. Cooke, of St. George's Society, was elected to fill the place temporarily.

The Chairman read the report of the committee to confer with Mr. James Warrack, British Vice-Consul, residing at Chicago, and request his assistance in getting the partial management of the English and Canadian societies, reported that the committee had seen the Consul. That gentleman promised little assistance. He said that inasmuch as the money contributed in England and Canada had been sent to special hands he could not aid materially in its transference. Still he would do all he could in the premises. He would refer the matter to the Consul in Philadelphia, to whom he was in the habit of looking for instructions. He was in no position to render aid in this matter than himself. If it was a matter of international law they could do something about it.

The Chairman said that the next step to be taken was to instruct the Secretary to present the resolution ordering the conference, with the reasons for the same, to the Executive Committee of the Relief Association.

A motion was made by Dr. Loveria to that effect.

The Secretary demurred, and finally moved to amend by instructing the committee that waited upon the Consul to perform that duty.

The amendment was lost. Dr. Loveria's motion prevailed.

The meeting adjourned to meet on the call of the Secretary.

A Splendid Showing.

That bulwark of all that is strong, unshaken, and reliable in insurance, the Liverpool and London and Globe, makes a splendid showing in another column, and one which should be read by every person who has property to insure. Its unquestioned soundness, and its promptness in the payment of losses, are such as to place the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company beyond the need of any favorable recommendation. Its acts speak for it.

Report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

Parties wishing copies of the first special report of the Relief and Aid Society can obtain them by applying at Standard Hall, corner Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street. The report will be mailed to any address furnished.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade easier; superfine, $7.00@7.25; double extra, $7.50; treble extra, $8.00. Corn lower, 70c. Oats, 50c. Bran, nominal. None here.

HAY—Easier; prime, $29.00@30.00; choice, $32.00@33.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; offering at $14.50. Bacon dull at 7½@8c; hams, 13@15½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼@9¾c; keg, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; inferior, 8@9c; common, 8¾@9½c; fair to fully fair, 9½@10c; prime, 10@10½c. Molasses active; higher grades advanced; inferior, 20@25c; common, 26@30c; fair, 32@35c; prime, 40@45c; strictly prime to choice, 44@47c. Coffee firm at 15@21½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, bank, 12½, sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 109½.

COTTON—Steady; sales, 900 bales; good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middling, 19@19½c; middling, 19¾@20c. Received, 11,063 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 3,800 bales; Bremen, 582; Boston, 1,452; stock, 131,561 bales. Week's sales, 30,000 bales. Receipts—Net, 47,612 bales; gross, 50,691 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 17,379 bales; continent, 10,212; coastwise, 3,807.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,800; quality very good, but few extras. Market active, but on account of large run, prices are ¼@½c lower than last week. Fair business done to-day. Twenty loads reported for to-morrow. Market closes steady; prices range from 4½ to 8c for common; 5½@6c for good; 6½@8c for extra; choice [illegible]. Sales: 18 [illegible] Henry Reinthal sold 170 Illinois, av. 1,200 lbs, 6½c; 98 do, 6½@6¾c; 30 av. 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 17 av. 1,450 lbs, at 8½c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 30 Illinois, av. 1,300 lbs, 6½@6¾c. Eastman Bros., 150 Illinois, av. 1,300 lbs, 6½@6¾c; 18, av. 1,400 lbs, 6¾c; 20 rough, av. 1,300 lbs, 5½c. S. Clark, 24 distillery cows, av. 950 lbs, 4½c; Western oxen, av. 1,600 lbs, 5½c. J. Monroe, 57 Illinois, av. 1,270 lbs, 6½c; 18 Ohio, av. 1,280 lbs, 6c.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,600; and 3,600 to arrive Saturday. Market active, strong, and ¼c higher; fine wool, av. 75 lbs, 5½@6½c; av. 80 lbs, 6½c; av. 100 lbs, 7c; Canada, av. 100 lbs, 6½@7c; av. 120 lbs, 7¾c; lambs, av. 70 lbs, 6c.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,700. No sales here; dressed dull at 5½c for heavy; 5@6c for light.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 21 cars. The market closes dull and heavy, with prospects looking lower. Sales of 51 Texas steers, 1,120 lbs, $4.65; 32 Ohios, 1,100 to 1,312 lbs, $4.60@5.12½.

Sheep—Receipts, 260. The market closes active and steady. Sales at $5.37½@5.75 for fair to extra.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,350. Market quiet. Sales 2,500 at $4.50@4.75 for medium to choice—closing firm.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY MO., Jan. 5.—Cattle—Received 80 calves.

Hogs—Received at yards 353 head; at packing houses 1,040 head; sales 300 head, av. 300 lbs, at $3.75; 604 head, av. 251 lbs, $3.75. Slaughtered, 630 head. Quotations $3.60 to $3.75.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Omaha Legal Gift Concert.—This charitable enterprise in aid of Mercy Hospital at Omaha, under the auspices of those pious ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, is truly worthy of confidence and patronage. The highest gift is $50,000. There are 5,000 cash gifts. Tickets, $1.00 each, or two for $5.00. The drawing takes place in public January 30 by sworn Commissioners. For full particulars address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

Undeniable Facts.—Last week hundreds of people suffering with cough, cold, and other diseases of the lungs, after having used in vain all other remedies, succeeded to effect a cure by using Dr. Lamontagne's French Pectoral Syrup, which Syrup is destined to take the lead of everything else in this line. A sure cure warranted. Call at your druggist's for a bottle of it. Lord, Smith & Co., wholesale agents.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Why will you permit any of the premonitory symptoms of consumption to annoy you, when Durno's Catarrh Snuff will eradicate every one of them, if taken in time? One box will cure you in the first stages.

Watch No. 1,096, stem-winder, bearing trade-mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by the United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.) has been carried by me three and one-half months; total variation, thirty seconds.—*Geo. G. Rockwood, 845 Broadway.*

The large number of rooms recently added to the American House, Boston, have been in great demand by families travelling. They have closets, baths, etc., and may be secured by mail or telegraph. The veteran Lewis Rice still exercises his supervision over the conduct of this hotel.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Caswell, Hazard & Co.) is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For waterproofs, velveteens, and beavers, go to Reid's, 606 West Lake-st. He has the best and cheapest black alpacas in Chicago.

Legions attest to the superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

MARRIED.

CLAYTON—HAYES—In this city, Jan. 4, 1872, at the residence of Wm. Ford, Belden-av., by the Rev. E. M. Boring, Mr. Chas. B. Clayton and Miss Frances A. Hayes, all of Chicago. No cards.

New York papers please copy.

BAYLEY—TOMBLINSON—On Jan. 1, 1872, at the residence of Mrs. A. Tillotson, No. 13 Cicero-court, Chicago, by the Rev. Moses Smith, Captain J. N. Bayley and Mrs. Elizabeth Tomblinson, all of Chicago. No cards.

Nashville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

MEEKER—The funeral services of the late Joseph Meeker is changed from his residence to the Thirty-first-st. Presbyterian Church, and the hour to 11 o'clock on Sunday.

LOOMIS—Jan. 1, 1872, Cora Blanche, infant daughter of Justin and Azubie A. Loomis.

Michigan and Massachusetts papers please copy.

WALDO—In this city, Jan. 5, Mary Alice, only daughter of A. H. and Addie E. Waldo, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 17 North May-st., Saturday, Jan. 6, at 1:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD FORM A CONNECTION with an established manufacturing concern, where the product sells for cash; can invest from $5,000 to $10,000; best of reference. Address, FULLER, Box 32, Chicago, with real name.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 124 W. [illegible]

HARRY LINDEN, AT 81 LASALLE-ST.

WANTED—PARTIES INTENDING TO BUILD, and wishing to secure the services of a man to take charge of their mason work, or chasing out, prepare [illegible] Address BUILDER, No. [illegible] Burnside-st. I prefer to work for a percentage. I can give the best reference in the city, and can furnish all the help required. All communications promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 532 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED with a person of capital by a young man in New York, well posted in earthenware, china, and glass, who would like to start such a business in Chicago. Address JOHN H. CLARK, Box 2,650 P. O., New York.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE, AT 84 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO MAKE 10,000 FEET OF GRATING for sidewalks; also, anchors for building. Address J. K. PALMER, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE—ROOM AND power for planing machinery. State terms, location, and amount of room. Address S T K, Tribune office.

WANTED—300,000 GOOD, NEW, BUILDING brick. Apply immediately to J. B. & W. WALLER, 25 Third-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN some good paying business in the city of Chicago. Address W H V, 327 South Park-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO will take an infant home to nurse. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SOLE LEATHER trunk for gentleman. Address SAM, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE erection of frame buildings on the lowest possible terms, by HEDDEN & BROWN, practical house carpenters, 156 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF HEAD WAITERS, head clerks, hotel or boarding house keepers, or any heads of families having charge of other employees. To each such I can show an opportunity of making some money fast, without the investment of a single dollar. Address, with stamp, MONEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, 100 TONS, or any part of it. Apply or address THE ALLANDALE CO., cor. Lumber and Dodge-sts.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags and metals at 98 West Madison-st. Branch 161 East Twenty-second-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND A small room, with superior board and attendance, to gentlemen who can give good references.

388 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board for two single gentlemen.

398 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD FOR gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, with front parlor, or a suite of rooms, in a good location. [illegible] marble fire-place with [illegible]; bath room on second floor. Apply, immediately, on the premises.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE front rooms, furnished with board; also, a room suitable for two persons. Reference exchanged.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—A NICE SINGLE room furnished, and comfortable warm, for a gentleman, with first-class board, at 6 o'clock dinner, $8 per week; apply at once; day boarders taken.

755 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

824 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front second-story room; also single room; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

1030 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DOORS SOUTH of Twenty-second-st.—A splendid furnished room for gent and wife; one large room for two gents, with first-class board.

WEBER HOUSE, 150 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD board; house new; newly furnished. Terms moderate. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and wife, of quiet habits. West Side preferred. Address, stating terms, F. W., Post Office Box 129.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE VICINITY of Oakland. Address W G A, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife, not to exceed 1½ miles from Court House. Must be pleasant rooms and good location. Private family preferred. Address E T, Tribune office.

BOARD—WEST SIDE, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, for self and wife; will furnish own room; terms must be moderate. Address or call soon, Room 2, No. 11 South Canal-st.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room and board for self and wife, for which I will pay about $20 per week. A B, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 6-HORSE power: threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsyth's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES and sawmills. Daniels & Woodworth's planers, stick ticker and moulder, shaper machines and mortising machines. 86 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 12 AND 14 West Randolph-st. Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE FLOORING and siding planing machine, double cylinder, best kind, been used but two years. Also, one Walker's siding saw; one Walker's panel saw. All in good repair, and will be sold cheap. T. W. HARVEY, corner Morgan and Twenty-second-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machine. Less price than any other first-class machine; more attachments; on monthly payments. Salesroom 98 West Randolph-st., and 79 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEROW & CO. CONTINUE TO SELL the best machine in the world, "The Blees" Noiseless Link-Motion Shuttle Machine, at 163 West Twelfth-st. Branch, 200 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, J. W. Wilkins, formerly 131 Desplaines-st., removed to South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. E. Nichols No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments and work given in payment when desired.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT A reasonable rate, 22x70, corner of LaSalle-st. and Couch-place, adjoining Hartford Insurance Co.'s new building, with 16 foot private alley in rear. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 120 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 869 Wabash-av., Chicago. Intelligent young men and ladies wanted to learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Evening sessions re-opened Tuesday, Jan. 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. OSBORNE, 73 CANAL-ST. [illegible] North Halsted-st., 50x125. [illegible] North Clark-st., two fronts. [illegible] opposite park, 50x125. [illegible] These lots all offer special inducements to purchasers.

FOR SALE—2032 PEORIA, NEAR MADISON, [illegible] foot; 30x125, Green, near Madison, 24 per foot; 24x125, Madison, near Union; 24x100 on Madison, near Halsted; 25x125, on Washington, near Union; 24x125, on Madison, near Halsted; 24x125, corner Morgan and Wells-sts; 24x125, Franklin, near Madison; 100x125 on Canal, near Washington. Choice residences on the West Division. The above property will all be explained by calling on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 18 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 566 Michigan-av., with lot 50x180 feet, with about $2,000 furniture; will be sold at a bargain, and good time given. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 530 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS TIME with 6 per cent interest, convenient to horse cars, churches, schools, &c.; to parties purchasing who will build immediately, no cash payment required. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 530 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 108 Thirty-first-st.; has 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and built by owner for his own use; lot 30x124 feet to alley, with good barn; terms easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 530 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. Also, on Wentworth, State and Dearborn. Five years at 7 per cent interest. No advance in prices, though lots have largely increased in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tons of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 502 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X125, CHOICE RESIDENCE property, near Lincoln Park, cheap for cash; owner must have money. Address L. HARRIS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—132 FEET, ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Randolph. 50 feet, on West Washington, corner Union. 24 feet, on Madison, near LaSalle. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—25x125 FEET ON [illegible] Congress-st.; will take a nice house and lot or vacant lot on South Side as part payment. CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, 321 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL cottage in a highly respectable neighborhood, on monthly payments. Apply to Thos. Roberts, A. T. KING, Madison-st., over State Savings Institution.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot; house 2-story and basement, present rental; corner of [illegible]; lot 27 feet; east front; altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 703 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—BASEMENT COTTAGE AND LOT, 353 Stewart-av. Lot 25x125. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—A large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, and shafting now running, with long lease of lots. Centrally located. Apply at 192 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, AT the best price I can get offered this month, or would sell on easy terms; also, some lots at $200 to $1,000 on monthly payments. These must be sold soon, want offers. GEO. H. HESS, 42 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT 150 FEET BY AN average depth of 185 feet on the South Branch near Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—80x97 FEET ON Monroe-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., including debris now on the ground. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS residence and lot on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS each 25x178 feet on West Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THAT BANK LOT ON ADAMS-st., near Dearborn, 24x100, is yet unsold; you will want it after it is sold, for it must be sold soon at some price, so make me an offer. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 503 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST.—LOT 30 FEET front on Jackson-st., near Market-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—20 LOTS ON INDIANA-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FIVE lots on Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.). SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40x180 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON State and east front on Aster, near Schiller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, sixty feet on Desplaines-st., near Madison-st., very cheap, and easy terms. GEO. F. BYRD, 109 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $10, lots on South Morgan-st. [illegible] & BRO., 114 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GRAND BARGAIN, [illegible] feet on [illegible] and 100x178 on [illegible]-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 503 Fulton-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE, OR TO LEASE—[illegible] feet on North Dearborn, between Michigan and Illinois-sts. Inquire of J. R. PUTNAM, office University Agency, 60 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—50x100 FEET, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR Chicago property—A fine residence, with two lots, centrally located in a town 2 hours' ride from the city. GEO. W. PERRY, 208 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, GOOD STOCK FARM, 2 miles from Hatfield, 30 miles from Chicago, [illegible] [illegible] GEO. H. HILL, 100 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—WITH ALL MODERN improvements, a cottage or two-story house, of eight rooms, with lot, east of State and North of Thirtieth-sts. Address HOUSE HUNTER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE RESIDENCE NEAR UNION Park. Payment in good West Side real estate and $2,000 to $5,000 in money. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 108 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS AT ONCE—ONE or more lots on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, or Prairie-avs., between Eighteenth and Thirty-first-sts. Cottage, &c. [illegible] & POND, Real Estate Agents, 451 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE HAVING $1,500 OR $2,000 CASH, AND wishing to engage in a light manufacturing business [illegible] almost any amount, can get full particulars, see factory, etc. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, SPECIALTY, Tribune office.

AT A BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—hotel property and furniture, doing a good business in a flourishing town of Michigan. Address H. A. ROGERS, Decatur, Mich., or call on J. H. WALLACE, 23 North Canal-st.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE; DOING A good business; reason given for selling. Rent cheap. Inquire at 1120 State-st.

A SPLENDID BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE, situated in the best part of the city. To a good man the terms will be made easy. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address BILLIARDS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the N. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. [illegible]

HANDSOMEST TEMPERANCE GROCERY store in town for sale, or will trade for horses. Address SMYTH, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN NEW YORK NOVELTY Store for sale. No. 259 West Lake-st., doing a good business. One partner to lead business. Good opportunity for [illegible] the city. Small capital required. Call this evening.

LADIES' AND GENTS' DINING ROOMS FOR sale in a central locality, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. A rare chance. Address L, Tribune office.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, AT ALTON, FOR SALE at a great bargain. The only hotel in the city, and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. C. P. HOLCOMBE, Proprietor.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THE FORT DODGE House, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, is offered for rent. It is in the best location and does the largest business in the city, has cleared over $5,000 in past 18 months. Will sell furniture cheap, and transfer three years' lease without bonus. The proprietor will be at the Briggs House, Chicago, Jan. 4, 1872. A. J. RENBAUR.

TO WATCHMAKERS—HOUSE AND LOT IN A city of 5,000 inhabitants; also, lease of a well-established jewelry store; only $250 to $600. Address R. F. RICHWOOD, Tribune office.

THE PATENTS AND BUSINESS PERTAINING to articles that are wanted by the million, are for sale or will trade for good property. A large portion of the value will be taken in the goods themselves. Address, for interview, A. J. B., Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., JAN. 4, BETWEEN Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts., a buffalo robe. The person who picked it up is requested to leave it at No. 566 Wabash-av., with Mr. Hyman. If not, further steps will be taken to recover it.

LOST—JAN. 3, 1872, A SMALL SQUARE TRUNK, or ladies hat box, south of Twelfth-st., marked "52 Burnside-st." A liberal reward given by returning to Black City Express, 37 East Randolph-st. BRINK & MOOR.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON THE EVENING OF Jan. 5, between the corner of Madison and Market-sts., and 19 North Canal-st., a long leather pocket book, containing money and papers. Finder please leave at Tribune office. Express No. 1126.

LOST—OTTER FUR GLOVE, LEFT HAND, LOST Thursday noon going down Twenty-second-st. to Calumet-av., thence to Twenty-fourth-st. Finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at 81 Sixteenth-st., or 46 Twenty-fourth-st.

LOST—PAPERS BELONGING TO S. B. EATON, entrusted to an expressman, night of fire. Suitable reward given. BROWN & BORNER, 320 Michigan-av.

LOST—A TRUNK MARKED MARY A. ATKINS, lost Monday of fire. Whoever will return to 716 Larrabee-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON THE 1ST INST. A BAY MARE 7 years old, white spot in the face, right hind foot white; buggy with top, painted black, the top box and right shaft mended with iron. A suitable reward will be given. LOUIS KRETLOW, 267 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—DEC. 13, BANK BOOK, No. 204,230, THE Bank for Savings, New York City. The finder will be rewarded by sending it to 114 Taylor-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY ON SOUTH HALSTED-st. Inquire at 150 South Peoria-st.

FOUND—ON JAN. 1 IN A COTTAGE GROVE av. car, a pocket book containing a small amount of money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 1 Kinzie-st. and proving property.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—$120 WILL BUY A NICE PARLOR set, including carpet, at No. 270 Ferguson-st.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMPLETE knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 75 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $5 capital to engage in selling an article of universal demand. 200 per cent profit guaranteed. Call or send stamp for circular to M. CAMPBELL & CO., 181 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO SMART, INTELLIGENT COLORED boys. Only those who can bring undoubted references as to honesty and capability need apply at 55 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CONTRACTS TO REMOVE debris, or will furnish men and work by the day. Address J M, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO HANDLE ice, at 27 and 29 North May-st. BARK & THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE DRUG business. Apply at 145 West Randolph-st., corner of May-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN TALK AND sell to business men; honest and competent men can here find a chance seldom met with. JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 232 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman; one acquainted with the grocery business preferred; must have the best of references and a trade that he can command. Apply, by letter, to D. H. TOLMAN & CO., 258 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, FROM 9 to 5, to run errands. Apply at Room 10, up stairs, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1872, 50 men for the pineries in Michigan; wages, $24 to $26 a month and board; fare advanced, in part or in full, to men with baggage. Apply early to ANDREW G. KING & CO., 12 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to call and see our new corn sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails at $1.50. Rights free to workers; $15 per day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 184 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands; also, men with their wives to go South. Highest wages paid. Go out Monday night. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVING an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A BOOKKEEPER; must be a good penman, and have satisfactory references. Address E F W, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY YOUNG MAN as night clerk; also a bell boy, at City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER for a large wholesale house. None but a first class man of large experience and with the best of city references need apply. Address W, 7 Groveland Park. No attention to personal applications.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a paper box manufactory. Address PAPER BOX, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOORMAN IN A HORSE-shoeing shop. Good wages and a steady job. Apply at 318 West Madison-st. early this day.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 YOUNG MEN in the country to sell groceries by sample. Address UNION PURCHASING AGENCY, Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS carriage-maker; steady employment. HIRAM BIDWELL, Belvidere, Ill.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR—A YOUNG MAN OF three or four years' experience in job composition, may learn of a good situation by applying at once to CUSHING & PARSONS, 52 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS how to run a moulding machine. No other wanted. Apply at mill on Mitchell-st., between Stewart-av. and Lumber-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Round House.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF HOUSE work. Also good cook for hotel short distance in the country. Apply to MRS. THOMPSON, 1063 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL THAT WANTS A good home and wages to go to Evanston. Inquire at Room 8, 73 Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 29 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 85 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; good wages to a first-rate girl. Apply to GEO. B. HESS, 42 South Desplaines-st., or at residence, 365 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL for general housework in a family of two at 69 Hubbard-st. Call in the morning before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three; no children. Apply at the house, 1001 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK in restaurant. Apply at 303 State-st.

WANTED—AT 363 WEST MONROE-ST. A first-class cook. None other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT THE BLENIS House, northeast corner Randolph and Canal-sts. Inquire at the office.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, or English girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at 909 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work, at 326 Michigan-av., corner of Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must understand washing, ironing, and plain cooking; wages, $2.50 per week. 1160 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two; must be a good washer and ironer; German preferred. 149 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 84 Walnut-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking in a boarding-house; good wages paid; at 270 South Desplaines-st. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN KITCHEN at the Blenis House, northeast corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four, at No. 3 Noble-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 962 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSE GIRL TO TAKE charge of a child two years old. Apply 364 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Apply at 687 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 1367 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED GIRLS IN THE country can have employment in the city in boarding and private houses; wages $3 to $5 per week. Call at Mrs. BROWN'S office, 228 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BAKER'S OFFICE, 10 PECK court, corner of Michigan-av., capable girls in families and boarding-houses, in the city and country.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE MAKERS; also girls to cover shields. Apply at once at BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO., 592 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS; also a good operator on Florence Machine. Apply to MADAME COSTIN, over drug store, Hyde Park.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. O. S. BURROWS, 32 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN IN the State to sell the Gold Medal Sewing Machine, and Sapp's Walking Motion Treadle for all sewing machines; best terms known to the trade. Address, Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co., 238 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlin, the associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Charles A. Gulick. Complete in 1 splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 50 pages illustrations, embracing 16 engravings and 1 map; all with the fullest (10x12 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full account of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Inclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 11 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Lining's Combination Needle Book and Portmonnaie out [illegible] Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 80 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!! wanted right away, and good pay, for a capital story paper. Address "CHICAGO EXTRA," 133 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HISTORY of Chicago and of the Great Fires of the West and World, contains 650 pages, and 40 illustrations, on tinted paper. Now ready. Price $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 31 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco German War sells immensely.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS FOR A TERM OF YEARS ON GOOD improved Chicago real estate, in sums of $1,000 to [illegible]. [illegible] MOORE & CUMMINGS, 328 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same [illegible] No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE AND good collaterals. Want to purchase a good house and lot from $2,000 to $4,000, in good locality. W. E. WELLS, 95 Hubbard-court.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE WAREHOUSE receipts, watches, diamonds and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 181 South Clinton-st.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, in sums to suit. HELM & HOWLAND, 134 West Washington-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN—FOR 3 YEARS ON INSIDE city real estate. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS for 90 days. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

$100,000—WE HAVE $100,000 TO LOAN on city real estate, first mortgage. KERR, DAVISON & WEBER, Room 1, 62 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $20,000 to take a quarter or half interest in one of the best paying enterprises offered in Michigan. Address B B S, Drawer 20, East Saginaw.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A good manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1862; good custom. Address V S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with a capital of $2,000, a partner with an equal or less amount, to engage in the lumber, coal, and grain business. Good references given and required. Address C H R, Sherman House.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of $2,000 to $3,000, in a first-class cash business; profits over 150 per cent. Address CONFECTIONER, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 years, writes well; good references. Address B Y O B, 2 Hubbard-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—AN BARKEEPER, will give $50 for a situation; is a young man with good appearance and good habits; not particular [illegible]; will work for expenses this winter. Address BARKEEPER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A private family, hotel, or restaurant, or anything where he would be useful. J, 167 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and make himself generally useful, or drive team. Address W L S, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RELIABLE wholesale house, by an experienced bookkeeper. For particulars address P. O. Box 34.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman with a lumber business [illegible] trade. Good references given. Address J H B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN OLD MAN, WHO has been left without support by reason of the late fire, and who has had a life-long experience in bookkeeping, desires a situation in that capacity. Unexceptionable references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER, by an acquainted with flour and commission business. Good references familiar with most any kind of business. Address T W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in a drug store. Has also a knowledge of perfumery. Address MEDICUS, 110 West Lake-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young Scandinavian; has been working in first-class families and is willing to work. Good references. Address A. T. COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework by a competent girl. Apply at 19 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; good references given. Please call at 6 Kinzie-st., corner Jefferson. Can be seen for two days. West Side preferred.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN will go out sewing by the day. Apply at 564 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BOARDING AND SALE STABLE—THE UNDERSIGNED have opened a boarding and sale stable at corner of Fifth-av. and Taylor-st., where all parties having horses to be boarded or sold will find prompt and good accommodations, equal to any in the city, at very reasonable terms. GEORGE SAGER & BRO.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, 17 HANDS high, 1,380 pounds weight, 8 years old, fit for a truck or any other use; warranted sound, kind, and true. Also, a useful short legged mare, 1,400 pounds weight, 6 years old, fit for a truck or any other use; warranted sound, kind, and true; the property of a farmer; to be seen at the Farmers' Home, 198 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, STEADY HORSE, SUITABLE for grocery, or for express business. Price $150. Apply to SAM BROWN, No. 1 Honore-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAVY HORSES, AT Patrick's Avenue Stables, 352 and 354 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY GOOD DRIVING AND some heavy draught horses. Corner Twenty-third and State-sts., Omaha Livery Stables. M. C. WILLOUR.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand the celebrated Studebaker wagons, heavy and light. Also business wagons, top buggies, &c. BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 150 Twenty-second, corner State.

FOR SALE—THREE SPAN GOOD, SOUND young horses. Also several sets of new and second-hand team harness. We buy, sell, and exchange at all times, horses, wagons, harness, &c. BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 150 Twenty-second-st., corner State-st.

FOR SALE—DRAFT HORSES AT MERRILL'S Hotel, 174 West Randolph-st. Also wagon for sale.

FOR SALE—A GROCER'S PLATFORM SPRING wagon, nearly new and in good order. Thoroughbred peddler wagon; good for confectionery or tobacco; at 1064 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES SUITABLE for any kind of work, cheap, for cash. Apply at alley, 335 West Monroe-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN CHICAGO TO buy buggies, carriages, spring and express wagons, harness, blankets, whips, etc., is at the Oakley Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, 38 Michigan-av., lake front.

TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME, SPLENDID saddle horse, kind in harness, for a large, close harness, or will trade for a top buggy. Address G. P. O. Box 388.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND EXPRESS WAGON; covered one preferred. Call or address 368 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE NEWS-STORY AND BASEMENT store 54 and 56 South Water-st., on the northwest corner of River-st., for a term of years, to acceptable tenant. Will be completed on or about January 1, 1872. Has a full frontage of 50 feet, and each story [illegible] [illegible]. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 302 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, AND DWELLINGS in all parts of the city, by W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 302 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER—Two rooms, 25x100, with power, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK STORE ON THE southeast corner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st. Apply to M. L. PEARCE, 565 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF a building; also, a good office. Apply on premises, to J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 88 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES 254 AND 256 SOUTH WATER-st., at head of Market-st., and offices above. Apply on premises to C. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, NICE AND NEW, at 62 South Desplaines-st., for offices, barber-shop, etc. J. KIDDER.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR offices. 509 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 617 STATE-ST., NEW, 20x80. Inquire at 304 State-st.

TO RENT—ONE SPLENDID OFFICE, DESK room in front office, first floor, to brick building. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CONVENIENT AND WELL-LIGHTED offices in new Oriental Building, adjoining Oriental Hall, Madison-st. bridge; cheap rent, and immediate possession. HORTON & CO.

TO RENT—TO A LAWYER—DESK ROOM, with the use of a law library of 700 volumes. Apply at Room 31 and 32 Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE for sale for cash only; vicinity of Washington and Sangamon-sts. Address L P, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a two-story and basement brick house, containing 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; large yard; good barn, until May, 1872. Rent, $1,000 per year. Parties must buy furniture, etc. Apply on the premises, 913 Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—THREE BROWN STONE FRONT dwellings, with modern improvements, situated on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Rent, $1,500 per annum. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 565 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1872, AT 920 Wabash-av., a furnished house of 10 rooms; modern improvements, good barn.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF SIX rooms, two clothes closets, and pantry, gas and water; good location. Apply to M. DOWLING, Grocer, 81 Hubbard st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT TENEMENT OF FIVE rooms, near West VanBuren-st. and Centre-av., cheap. CLAFLIN BROS., 264 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM at 140 West Washington-st.; references required.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR NICELY FURNISHED, with light and heat, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 180 South Green-st.; references required.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—A FURNISHED house of 8 rooms, until the 1st of September next. Address Box 1357, Evanston.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, also 2 rooms, on the fourth floor of brick building No. 72 West Randolph-st. Inquire in store.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE for retail dry goods, either on Halsted-st., between Harrison and Chicago, or West Lake-st. near Union Park. Also, a store for grocery trade. Will take possession soon or February 1, or March 1. For three days address G B F, Room 26, at James House, corner Clark and Polk-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A MODERN house; will board owner, with the privilege of taking a few first-class persons to board. Best of references. Address E F, 750 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, A planer and matcher, and surfacer with power. Address F. D. KENDRICK, 75 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BRICK STORE SUITABLE for retail dry goods, either on Halsted-st., between Harrison and Chicago, or West Lake-st. near Union Park. Also, a store for grocery trade. Will take possession soon, or February 1st, or March 1st. For 3 days address G B F, Room 26, at James Hotel, corner Clark and Polk-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms. Also, small store. Address R. F. RICHWOOD, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 9 rooms; modern improvements; South Side preferred; rent to be covered by board of owner. Address, [illegible], southeast corner Michigan-av. and Harmon-court.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, with or without board; furnished or unfurnished [illegible] West Madison and Van Buren-sts. [illegible] Address, stating terms and accommodations desired. Address this morning. E T W, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE, THREE or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping; rent must be moderate; two in family, [illegible] Address, stating rent and location, N U D, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON SOUTH or West Side, with 7 or 8 rooms; no objection to purchase some furniture. Address, for three days, stating location and price. DICK, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class 1, 2, 4 and 6-passenger carriages of the latest and most approved styles, which we will sell for the next thirty days below the cost of manufacture, to make room for our spring trade. [illegible] PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE of 40-horse power, or partner wanted with $1,000. Address V. FLU, 84 Joseph-st., Mich.

FOR SALE—BEST CLAY FOR PRESSED brick, both on railroad and lake shore, within easy reach of Chicago [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF about $800. Will take half cash and half city property. Inquire at 399 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, ONE Phelan & Collender make, 6 pocket, $275, and one Brunswick make, [illegible] by [illegible] & [illegible] sale. Address FRANK M. HICKCOX, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEORGE FARLEY, CALL AT Wood's Hotel, 20 State-st., to-day. — JOHNSON.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN BOWIE, LATELY ARRIVED in Chicago from Scotland, of Edinburgh, Scotland, would call at 315 Ontario, [illegible] House, 436 West Water-st., Chicago, he would hear of one who is anxious to see him.

RELIEF OF CHICAGO.

Extracts from the Speech of the Hon. S. S. Cox, at the Grand Odd Fellows' Festival for the Relief of Chicago, at the Cooper Institute, New York, Dec. 8.

After referring to many personal and political incidents in the history of Lincoln, Douglas, and of the presiding officer, Vice President Colfax, and their incidental personal domestic relations with Chicago, Mr. Cox said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Charity is a word of varied and ample meaning. It is not limited to the giving of alms or the care of mendicants. In its roundabout significance, and even its Bible meaning, it comprehends a welcome of heart and mind toward all our kind. It is the generosity of a good and noble nature toward all opinions and races. It is the compassion and liberality of a soul not wrapped up in its own selfishness, but diffused in toleration and gentleness toward all communities and creeds. An old and quaint writer, Sir Thomas Brown, says it would be a "lean conceit to think that almsgiving absorbs charity. There are infirmities of soul, as well as of body, which demand the merciful hand. The good man would pity the ignorance of another, as soon as he would pity a Lazarus. The soul requires apparel. It is the charity of our schools which gives culture, and, like the natural charity of the sun," it would illuminate another without obscuring itself. The charity of the scholar who teaches, not only keeps alive his own knowledge, but begets it in others. It teaches us that differences of opinion should not divide an affection; and so, in the end, we come to that true, rational, and Christian charity which "vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth." And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. There is no lack of this charity in our Order. It is its system and soul. As to that charity which would give to the unfortunate and needy, we are taught that it should be unostentatious. It should not let its right hand know what its left hand doeth, or *vice versa*. I am not handy at Scripture. [Laughter.] It is the innate modesty of goodness. But, in these days of railroads and newspapers [laughter]—and in this city unless a newspaper burns the caloric, it is apt to fail—it is very hard to be low, and conceal the charities of men or associations. Indeed, our newspapers print long lists of benefactors. Nor do the daily papers mean that the good example of any man should be hid under a bushel altogether. He would not have approved of so narrow a rendering of the rule as that of the canny old curmudgeon who said, "What I give is nobody's business." [Laughter.] Odd-Fellowship has its secrecy, but it does not hesitate to display its charity as a pattern and provocation to others. While it may be true that the sweetest flowers are those which grow in the shade, it is equally true that the flowers would grow but for the open sunshine of heaven. It is true that night, which is the season of moon and stars, is the season of contemplation, prayer, and love; but it is equally true that those who grapple with life most need the light of day. The covert, secluded virtues are the flowers of our time. They belong to a remote and dark age. The only cloistered virtues of our self-denying age is illustrated in the fable of the wise rat, who retired from this world of care within a good Cheshire cheese. Those who contend for the right now must mingle in the dust and heat of active life, without shrinking. History records that one of the Spartans at Thermopylae, when told that the Persian arrows would darken the sun, said, "Then I shall fight in the cool shade" (cheers); but it also tells us of the Homeric hero who cried, "Give Ajax light, and Ajax asks no more."

In Bishop Tillotson's definition of charity the climax is that the *sight of houses burned and cities ruined* should affect the heart of charity. In his day, there were many calamities from fire to touch the hand of charity and bid its palm open, but seldom in the history of our star do we find such a scourging as Chicago received from that element. Such trials by fire may be intended to make—or, if not intended, they have the effect of making—our hearts less callous and more humane. Certainly have the people responded! But let us not think that we are the only people, and that we have a monopoly of that noble sentiment. [illegible] The burning of Rome, so graphically pictured by Tacitus in the 15th book of his Annals, and so like in detail to the great London and Chicago fires, drew forth the heart of all Italy to give freely to the relief of its splendid capital.

Mr. Cox then recapitulated graphically the descriptions given of the burning of Rome, and of the great fire in London in 1666, pointing out the similarity in many of the details—the high wind and the intense heat—with the fire in Chicago.

It was my purpose, in the brief time allotted to my lecture, to limit it to one theme, the fearful word Fire! It might have been trite and heavy, but even for an occasion like this, to have described that wonderful element in its many phases. The progress of science has hardly separated it from light. Nay, the best writers—like [illegible]—have shown by experiment that heat and light are probably identical. Many of the phenomena of optics can be reproduced by heat; and the solar lenses enables the child to burn his name into the bark of a tree. Still we know very little more of this mystical fire than the poets did when the fables made Prometheus steal it from heaven, or the ancient philosophers who divided the elements into earth, air, fire, and water. Indeed, our modern chemist has declared that there is no such thing as fire; that it is only the combustion of two gases which help make up our material universe. However this may be, one thing is sure, that the sun—the chief source of fire and heat—is an incandescent mass of fire, warming and illuminating; and that the sun's sphere would be an engine without force if it were not for fire. The iron magnesia, silver, and what not of the chemists' terminology, which burn in the sun, [illegible] in our central volcanic fire, and [illegible] [illegible] a flint-spark, by which the savage lights his fire, or which is struck from the iron-shod hoof of the horse upon the stone. Ice itself is, in one sense, but the absence of fire. The eternal snows of Mont Blanc and the enormous icebergs of Greenland, as well as the volcano of Vesuvius or the Geysers of California, are instinct with fire. The Bolt of Orion and the Comet of Encke, the Ring of Saturn and the farthest star "pinnacled dim in the intense inane" of the inter-stellar spaces, are but illustrations of that mysterious force which consumed Sodom and consecrated Jerusalem. [illegible] The ashes, lava, and trap of the volcano buried Herculaneum by the same process by which the cinders are heaped under your grate. The power which has made valleys and mountains, upheaved and depressed continents, is the same which hurls the meteoric bomb from the summer-night, and makes the tea-kettle boil, the Watts' invention and Biddy's delight [laughter]. The "rosy fingers of Aurora," of which Homer so often sings, are tinged with this same flame; but it is the same flame, in another way, which paints the carnation, adds a hue to the violet, gives color to the ruby, makes the diamond shine on the breast of Madame Fisk, and paints her cheek with a blush [illegible] John Wilson Henry Shaw [illegible] [Laughter.] It enables the photographer to give the exact features of the human face, divine or ugly; and it enables the scientist to declare, by the spectrum, the color which indicates the passing of iron into steel in the Bessemer retort, and the nature of the substance in the distant stars. By the aid of the steam it creates from water, it drives the steamer over seas, tunnels mountains, mines for gold and silver within the sunless chambers of the earth, as the mitrailleuse, drives for the relics of old age, and the wonders of the sea, runs printing presses, and, like another Florence Nightingale, it lights by its sunshine the faces of sick men into health; and even enables the weary Sultan to have a hot whiskey punch to restore his damaged spirit and fortune. [Applause and laughter.]

Yet this beneficent agent of fire, when fanned to fury by the hurricane, is a scourge, and its devastations are only to be compared to pestilence, famine, and war. There is no spectre like the lurid red Goblin of Fire! What a blessing when ruled! what a curse when raging! Can it be that the same gentle flame over which the student bends, [illegible] the same steady light over the tomb of the [illegible]—the same element which kindled the fire of the Hebrew lighthouse—the same which [illegible] in the light-house as a beacon and a warning—the same that makes cheerful the hearthstone, and melts the Arctic ice, and fructifies the earth with grain, and beautifies it with flowers? Aye, the same. It is the same as well as the steam. It kindles the coal and wood for the widow and her children, and makes food for the weary. It is this lifting man above barbarism; and yet it is the same cruel monster which, in our Primer's Catechism, fired the faggots around Mr. John Rogers, with his appalled wife and children, the nine, with that energetic infant at the breast. [Laughter.]

It is an old maxim that, *Natura non facit saltum*. There are no new wonders—all these are as we saw or in those things—good. A pound of beefsteak has enough presumptive force [illegible] to kill ten men. You may sweeten your [illegible] with sugar drawn from the lungs of a [illegible]. Out of the black muck, the rose of Sharon and the lilies of Sharon grow; and Solomon to his apparel so interwoven with hue and radiance [illegible]. What a blessing, but a curse, in this great fire—ravages in the Prairie City, we have [illegible] to mitigate.

"What drives this train?" said Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive. "Well, is it not your big engines?" "Aye, but what drives the engine?" "Oh! very likely a canny Newcastle driver." "What do you say to the light of the sun?" "How?" asked the friend. "It is nothing else," said the engineer. "It is light bottled up in the earth for tens of thousands of years,—light absorbed by plants and vegetables, being necessary for the condensation of carbon during the process of their growth,—and now, after being buried in the earth for long ages in fields of coal, that latent light is again brought forth and liberated, made to work, as in that locomotive, for great human purposes." [Cheers.] The great engineer, thus, told the truth. Fire, whether latent in the flint for ages, or ruddy in the glow of the dashing locomotive, is the avatar of our civilization. It is not the same terrible element which, in the days of thunder of impetuous hurricane, in September, 1666, crackled through the houses, palaces, towers and churches of London, and made 200,000 people destitute; or to compare with it, that which left 80,000 people homeless in the burnt region of Chicago? But let it be remembered that, under the reign of progress, this same element, harnessed to the train, bore to Chicago with speed and certainty the food, clothing and comfort from a nation throbbing with sympathy and humanity. Thus, this same element, when harnessed to the engine, will rebuild the ruined walls and [illegible] the waste places of Chicago, even as Boston Hall, St. Paul, the Exchange, the Cathedral, the Guildhall, and the other victims of its wrath 200 years ago, were rebuilt in London.

It is too late now for me to show you the story of Chicago, to draw forth your sympathy. It is not necessary to reiterate the causes of the fire, nor portray the terrible anguish and the desolation, and death of that tremendous visitation. The very Chicago newspapers did their duty, even amidst the ashes; and almost before the fire could do it, the work of reconstruction had begun.

The encouragement is—that effort at rebuilding is not a one from the heroic hearts of the city; it was inspired in part by the generous [illegible] of two hemispheres. It [illegible] [illegible] a splendid verse:

"Kind souls of weepers, 'All is well!'
[illegible] the sky fall;
[illegible] of prayer and [illegible] of pain,
[illegible] the fiery [illegible]."

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[illegible] Bishop Tillotson's definition of charity the [illegible] is that the *sight of houses burned* and [illegible] should affect the heart of charity. In [illegible] day, there were many calamities from fire to [illegible] the hand of charity and bid its palm open. [illegible] in the history of our star do we find [illegible] a scourging as Chicago received from that [illegible]. Such trials by fire may be intended to [illegible], if not intended, they have the effect of [illegible] our hearts less selfish and more humane, [illegible] have the people responded! But let [illegible] think that we are the only people, and the [illegible] age, who have thus acted. History repeats [illegible]. The burning of Rome, so graphically [illegible] by Tacitus in the 15th book of his [illegible], and so like in detail to the great London [illegible] Chicago fires, drew forth the heart of all [illegible] to give freely to the relief of its splendid [illegible].

Mr. Cox then recapitulated graphically the descriptions given of the burning of Rome, [illegible] of the great fire in London in 1666; [illegible] out the similarity in many of the [illegible]—the high wind and the intense heat [illegible] the fire in Chicago.

[illegible]

[illegible] old maxim that, *Abusus non tollit [illegible]* [illegible] a pound of beefsteak has enough prussic [illegible] to kill ten men. You may sweeten [illegible] with sugar drawn from the bung of a [illegible]. Out of the black muck, the roses and the lilies of Sharon grow, and Solomon [illegible] so inwoven with hoe and [illegible] a blessing, what a curse, is this [illegible] ravages in the Prairie City, we [illegible] to mitigate.

[illegible] said Stephenson, [illegible] of the locomotive. "Well, is it not [illegible]" "Aye, but what drives [illegible]" "Oh! very likely a canny Newcastle [illegible]" "What do you say to the light of the [illegible]" "How?" asked the friend. "It is nothing [illegible]," said the engineer. "It is light bottled up [illegible] for tens of thousands of years,—light [illegible] by plants and vegetables, being necessary for the condensation of carbon during the process of their growth,—and now, after being buried in the earth for long ages, in fields of coal, that [illegible] light is again brought forth and liberated [illegible] work, as in that locomotive, for great [illegible] purposes." [Cheers.] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] rebuilding [illegible] from the heroic hearts of the [illegible] and [illegible] two hemispheres. [illegible]

[illegible] "All is well!" [illegible]

"On three score spires had sunset shone,
Where ghastly sunrise looked on none;
Men clasped each other's hands and said,
'The City of the West is dead!'

Brave hearts who fought, in slow retreat,
The fiends of fire from street to street,
Turned, powerless, to the blinding glare,
The dumb defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wire,
That signalled round that sea of fire;
Swift words of cheer, warm heart-throbs came;
In tears of pity died the flame!

From East, from West, from South and North,
The messages of hope shot forth,
And, underneath the severing wave,
The world, full-handed, reached to save.

Ah! not in vain the flames that tossed
Above thy dreadful holocaust;
The Christ again has preached, through thee,
The Gospel of Humanity!"

What a marvellous recuperative power there is in this American race of ours! I was in the Sierra Nevada last summer, in the town of Truckee; or to be more particular, while there, a political meeting was held at night,—I will not mention of what party. Suffice it that I was on a platform, built on a big boulder half out of the ground. The orator was in the act of sending up the American bird, when the cry of Fire! dissolved the meeting and startled the town. As it had been the third time it had been burned in the year, the population knew their fate. At midnight I retreated to Donner Lake. But, returning next evening, I found already some [illegible] shanties and "canvass-back" houses built amid the ashes. On one there was a sign, put in glowing letters, "Ice-cream for sale." [Laughter.] While on the huge granite boulder, over which the charred platform was built, typical of other platforms, there was the irrepressible American capping its warm apex, proud and statuesque, with a tin cup in one hand and a flowing demijohn in the other, drinking the health of unquenchable Democracy! [Laughter and cheers.]

So in Chicago, there is a similar spirit of recuperation. It is the offspring of our American institutions,—an elasticity which suffers no disaster to impede its enterprise. It fights the chances of life, and the changes of time, not only with courage, but with heartiness. It is called by an English journal the indifference, ease, fluidity of being, peculiar to this country; which, if it does not amount to heroism and stoicism, is very near akin to it. To illustrate: When the yellow fever was decimating New Orleans, a waiter at the St. Charles Hotel rushes to the office and exclaims, "Coffin for 21; gin-cocktail for 26." Clerk: "Cocktail for 26; coffin can wait." [Laughter, and renewed laughter.] So in Chicago, a merchant, hastening to his house and home, meets a friend. "What news?" "House burned; wife safe at father's; babies all right." Thereupon he remarks, "All right; what more does a man want than his wife and babies?" [Laughter.]

It is under this [illegible] law of the American mind, call it what you will, that the future and safer, if not better, Chicago will arise. It will rise all the more resplendent, like the fabled city, because of the music of the human heart which throbs with it in sympathy. Or, as Whittier sings, in a verse not to be omitted:

"Rise, stricken city, from thee throw
The ashen sackcloth of thy woe!
And build again, as to Amphion's strain,
To songs of cheer, thy walls again."

Rome, London, Montreal, New York in 1835, and thus in 1871 is arising Chicago. It will rise, not like an exhalation, to be displaced in the future at the breath of fire, but more substantial and grander than ever. [Cheers.] Like the inebriate Yankee who fell asleep on the sidewalk in the town of Seymour, Conn., and got well soaked in a heavy shower, and who, when aroused and admonished, exclaimed: "Go away, do. This shower (hic) is doing me (hic) and the rest of the crops a (hic) darned sight of good, I tell you." [Laughter.]

It is the old story and moral! There is a Power above us, ever educing good out of seeming evil,—"a silver lining to the cloud." I will not accept the harsh reasoning of some bigots and rivals of our splendid but ruined Chicago, that ungodliness, pride, disdain, prosperity, crime, sin, and corruption were the cause of its ruin, simply because these went before its fall. It is the old fallacy of Tenderden Steeple and the Goodwin Sands. *Post hoc, propter hoc.* It is as old as the London fire, when the Reverend Vincent preached to prove that the fire was the displeasure of God; and perhaps as old as Rome, when it was said, Rome fell because of the wickedness of Nero.

There was so much skill, enterprise, and virtue in our model city of this American people, that, if this old fallacy were at all applicable, it would be confounded by such goodly antecedents. I prefer rather to account for the fire by the upsetting of that suppositious kerosene-lamp, by that apochryphal cow, in that unknown stable [laughter]; for hath not the Bible said, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Did not the crops of Philistia blaze from the firebrands tied to the foxes' tails? Have not the Western forests burned for leagues from the careless tourist's cigar-match? Or, in conclusion, to rise into a more serious tone, I prefer to believe that, in the economy of Providence, such calamities were meant to teach us charity, even as the sores and diseases of the mendicant are permitted to be exhibited in some lands in order to keep alive the sense of dependence of the poor upon the rich, or the finite upon the Infinite! For out of the dark and gloomy pathways of ravaged hearts and hearths the greatest mystery of our being is expressed—the mystery of the Jewish type, which pictured the cherubim as shadowing the Mercy-Seat; and which teaches that our lives are pursued even by the shadow of Death, and that even Light, itself, is but the shadow of God!

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Owen, a murderer, and Hoover, charged with theft, escaped from the jail at Marion, on Thursday night, by working a hole through the roof of the building, making a cable of the blankets, and descending to the ground.

—Rockford has an ordinance to prohibit hawking.

—Whiskey suits still trouble Aurora, and when they last came before Judge Montorny he was forced to exclaim, "I have grave doubts about the legality of the ordinance; make an aggrieved case and take it to the Supreme Court."

—Cairo reports thirty-three births for holiday week.

—The Rock Island *Union* says that several railway officials from the C., B. & Q. have been in that city looking up the chances for a route to Chicago by way of Galva.

—The Peoria *Review* says of the new Post Office:

The building was erected by Judge Puterbaugh, who, seeing that our only hope of a new Post Office lay in private enterprise, submitted to the Government a proposition to build the new office himself, and lease it to the Government. [illegible] It contains at least one-third more room than the old office. The Yale lock-boxes, with which the new office is furnished, [illegible] The upper story is for the use of the Internal Revenue Department and offices, and half the ground floor and the basement are for store rooms.

—Mr. J. Burks, of Macon County, a few days since purchased of Mr. C. C. Buckels, of Logan County, his farm, consisting of 1,040 acres, situated in Logan, for which he paid him $41,600 in cash.

—During the past year, Peoria has made and shipped 200,000 brls of flour, and received over 4,000,000 bushels of corn.

—Robert Boucher died at his residence, near Cairo, Randolph County, on the 22d ult., at the age of 76 years. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1795, and served with honor in the Kentucky volunteers during the war of 1812. He settled in Randolph County when the whole country was nothing but a wilderness.

—The amount of revenue collected in the Fifth Illinois, or Peoria, District, for the year 1871, was $1,465,452.14.

—The Christian denomination proposes to erect a large brick church in Pana next year. It is to cost about $8,000.

—The pauper expenses of Madison County for the year ending with the present term of the County Court amount to $16,592.01, exclusive of the amount expended in new building and other improvements on the County Farm.

—Mr. H. S. Hyde, Treasurer of the Wason Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., writes to THE TRIBUNE denying the recent statement that his company was represented by Mr. Knight in an endeavor to select a site for business at or near Decatur.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says:

The Water Power Canal—strangely so called, for it is but a tail race for the Moline water power—was completed on Saturday last. [illegible] This looks like a large sum, but it will be a benefit to the government for as long a time as the use of water power at the Armories can be maintained.

—The Bloomington *Leader* relates the following incident of the recent storm:

An empty freight car standing on the track at Arrowsmith, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, was blown to Saybrook, a distance of six miles. [illegible] The gale must have been extremely furious to have moved the car that distance, as the grade is not in the least descending.

IOWA.

The First Evangelical Church of Des Moines was organized in 1861, with two members. It now has fifty-one members, an excellent house of worship, and a regular pastor. The new edifice was dedicated on Sunday.

—The Hon. D. F. Miller is writing sketches of "The Tall Cedar" for the Keokuk *Gate City*.

—The Keokuk *Constitution* states that the family of Mr. Anschutz, brewer, near that city, were nearly suffocated on Friday last, in consequence of the improper use of charcoal.

—An Iowa girl has contracted to cut and clear 300 acres of land this winter.

—A Mills County farmer, who owns 1,700 acres of land, recently caught on his farm 1,700 gophers [illegible] to the acre.

—The Marion County *Democrat* gets off a rich joke at the expense of the new National Bank of Pella: A ten-dollar note of its issue, circulated without the signature of the President, reached the hands of the Justice of the Peace, who, supposing the signature of any dignitary would suffice, thereupon affixed his own.

—An aggravated case of seduction at Bellevue is detailed by the Maquoketa *Sentinel*. A young man named Shier accomplished his purpose by false promise of marriage. The crime made the girl insane, and she was sent to the asylum. When convalescent she returned home, and, while yet with unsound mind, she again fell under his power, through further promise of marriage. He was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1,000, but was finally taken to Fort Madison, to serve out a term of six months in the Penitentiary, Judge Richman giving him the choice of the Penitentiary and no fine, or jail and the $1,000. He chose the former.

—A writer in the Sioux City *Journal* says that an acre of cottonwood tree plants can be set out at a price not exceeding $20 in money and no more time consumed than would be in planting the same ground in potatoes. In ten years an acre of such timber at $4 per cord would yield $240 or more. Who would be without trees, when an acre of them—or 2,171 in number—can be set out for half a cent a piece?

—The finest residence in Davenport is that of the Hon. John L. Davies, on Mississippi Heights. It is nearly completed, at a cost of $25,000.

—W. H. H. Brown, of Des Moines, has 27 balls in his body, which he received in battling for the Union. He received 23 at one time from Quantrell's band of bushwhackers, and was left for dead by them. Mr. Brown belonged to Company D, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry.

—The *Madisonian* reports 22 inches of snow in Middle River bottom, near Winterset. A gentleman from Nashua says there are 18 inches on the level at that place. The Denison *Review* reports 20 inches and the Oskaloosa *Herald* 14. From the various estimates made in Polk County, it would appear that the average fall was about 18 inches. The *State Register* reports sleighing about Des Moines better now than it has been since 1864.

—Messrs. Elliott & Kent, of Elm Grove farm, have sold to Mr. Thomas Anderson, near Fort Dodge, a fine full-blood Durham bull calf. The animal is seven months old and weighs 700 pounds. It is known as "Red Airdrie," and is one of the best animals of its class ever raised by Messrs. E. & K.

—Work is now progressing on the eighth span of the great Union Pacific bridge. With no unforseen delays, the bridge will be completed by the first day of March.

—George F. Magoun, President of Iowa College, a portion of which was destroyed by fire Dec. 23, writes as follows to the Clinton *Herald*:

Your region abounds more in practical taxidermists and stuffed birds than any other part of the State. The college once received a valuable gift of this kind from Dr. P. J. Farnsworth. Will not others at Clinton and in the neighborhood assist in the immediate reconstruction of the Museum, and promote the cause of science and education by similar gifts? [illegible] properly classified, and the donors' names attached.

—If the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the county of Crocker should be final, the 24x18 miles will revert to Kossuth, making the latter about the largest county in Iowa, with a thousand square miles of territory, and the beautiful town of Algona as the county seat. This action will reduce the counties of Iowa to 99, the same as a year or two ago.

—A nice young man, whose fine manners and clothes created a decidedly favorable impression on the marriageable women of an Iowa town, was shamefully neglected when it became known that he had received a despatch to "come home immediately as the baby was very sick."

—A new telegraph line has been organized in Des Moines. It proposes to run a line to the capitol and to other places in the city, as necessity requires. The line is already in operation, eight offices being now established. All the wires make direct connection with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company for all points in the United States and Europe, and messages can be sent by day or night.

—Colonel Carpenter, Governor elect, has rented the residence of Dr. Grimes, at Des Moines, on the corner of Ninth and Mulberry streets.

—Cary Matthews, formerly a well known citizen of Des Moines, died at Denison, Dec. 20,—a bridge accident being the cause. Cyrus Sappen died at 4 a. m. on Monday.

—The Dubuque *Herald* says:

The relief committee had a meeting Saturday afternoon, and made a final disposition of the funds in their hands. [illegible] and $743.50 was sent to the Mayor of Milwaukee.

—The wife of John Airy, Jr., residing near Iowa Falls, was literally *frightened to death* one day last week by some Indians who called at her house.

—Almost every town in Iowa, it is said, has organized a permanent society for the relief of the poor, and all are doing this noble and self-denying work effectively.

—The *Gazette* claims that the Leavenworth train out from Davenport is the fastest in the State. It runs to Ashland, 120 miles, in five hours, and makes seven stops.

—A short time ago, the President of an Iowa railroad sent a pass to a gentleman recently elected to the Legislature. The legislator returned the pass, stating that, prior to his election, he had pledged the Convention which nominated him, that he would not accept passes from any railroad company. In due time the pass was returned by the railroad President, who stated, in a letter accompanying it, that it was given as a token of friendship to an individual, and not to the legislator. Of course the pass was accepted.

WISCONSIN.

E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, have received from the Japanese Government an order for a large amount of machinery, to be sent in through cars to San Francisco, and thence sent to Yeddo by steamer.

—Beloit prides herself on furnishing some fine builders and a large amount of building material for the reconstruction of Chicago.

—A serious shooting affray occurred in the town of Janesville on Sunday last. It appears that two brothers named Tracy called at the house of one Flint, who lives on Walter Little's farm. Flint was entertaining his visitors in a gentlemanly sort of a manner, when was suddenly seized by one of the brothers, who coupled his unprovoked attack with the remark that he could whip any Flint living. Flint was not disposed to permit him to make good the bullying boast, and after a short struggle succeeded in getting free. The assailant then seized a double-barrelled shot gun standing near and aimed the weapon at Flint. The other Tracy here stepped forward to interfere, and placed himself between his brother and his intended victim. The gun was fired, the charge taking effect near Tracy's stomach, most of it glancing off around the ribs and out off the right side. Sixteen shot entered his body, and fourteen came out as above mentioned.

INDIANA.

Samuel Work, Jr., of Charlestown, Clark County, who settled in that section in 1804, died on Thursday last.

—The Leavenworth *Democrat* says a serious difficulty occurred at Hartford, Crawford County, last Saturday evening, between Dr. Furguson and Mr. Benton Cummins. Knives were used. Mr. Cummins' injuries are of a serious character, and will probably prove fatal, he having received a frightful cut in the shoulder. Both parties are respected in the community, and all regret the occurrence of the horrible affair. Dr. Joel Vandever was the attending physician, and he has pronounced Cummins' recovery almost impossible.

—A young man in Indianapolis, who is studying for the ministry, assaulted his mother with a hatchet, on Thursday morning, and succeeded in cutting an awful gash in her head. The matter was hushed up as much as possible, and no arrests were made.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Olevia Horton, of Hastings, has a cat that went out on Christmas Eve, and came in dripping wet, dragging with it a *live river sucker* which weighed three and a half pounds.

—The St. Joseph *Herald* says the cold weather of last week gave a pretty close call to the peach crop of 1872, in the fruit belt, if it didn't settle it. The thermometer in different localities thereabouts marked from twelve to eighteen degrees below zero. Eight degrees below zero kills some of the buds; sixteen degrees below zero uses up a large proportion of the tender varieties; eighteen degrees below is a very thorough wipe-out of the crop.

—Fishing is good in Jordan Lake, Barry County, and sportsmen find no difficulty in hauling out fine strings of pickerel and bass.

—A few days since the United States Marshal at Port Huron made a seizure in the following manner: At the Fort, as the passengers stepped from the Spicer to the dock, the officer became convinced that all was not right, one man being exceedingly large chested, and he accordingly "spotted" him. When the train was about to leave, and as the victim was boarding the car, the officer tapped him on the shoulder, and with "I want you," led him aside. The man became somewhat agitated, and told the Marshal to let him go this time, and he would be back in a few days and settle it. This was "too thin" and the man's overcoat was unbuttoned, when some fourteen yards of flannel wrapped around his body came to light. The man had to settle without "without going away a little while."

—A party of Detroit females are giving minstrel entertainments in Saginaw.

—The business men of St. Johns are to engage in a spelling match.

—A Jackson genius has written eleven new songs, and yet Jackson does not enjoy that degree of felicity desirable.

—The price paid for a man and a span of horses to work in the pineries is $5.50 per day, including food and implements.

—Mrs. Seaton, living in Hart township, Oceana County, carries on a farm, plows, sows, breaks steers, goes to mill, loads her own lumber, etc., and won't have a horrid man about the premises.

—The Sturgis *Journal* says: "Chauncey Barns, who shot Miss Addie Dwight, near White Pigeon, last summer, had his trial in the LaGrange County, Indiana, Circuit Court, last week, and, being convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life."

—A colored man named John W. Stafford killed a black cub bear weighing eighty-five pounds when dressed, on Christmas day, with a shot-gun, and took the carcass to Allegan. This bear probably came out of the Big Swamp, near Pennville.

—Recently, while Messrs. Locker and Symonds were hunting in Allegan County, they came to a place eighteen miles north of Allegan, in a big pine forest, several miles from any house, and met with fowl tracks which, from their size, they supposed to be wild turkey tracks. Following them a little way, they sighted a queer-looking black fowl, and Symonds blazed away, killing it. It proved to be a big Poland hen, but so marked as to lead to the belief that it was of wild parents. It was black, with the exception of a ruff mottled somewhat like a partridge, the edge tinged with red. On the crown of the top-knot, which was unusually large, was a white clump of feathers something like a rose. The wings were flecked slightly; the tail feathers spread broad, like those of a turkey, instead of like those of a hen. It was very wild, and the food found in its crop was only such as could be picked up in the woods. Unfortunately the bird was so torn by the shot that no effort was made to prepare its skin.

—Large numbers of Indians are in the woods hunting wolves. They want the bounty.

—The capital stock of the First National Bank of Bay City has been increased, making the capital and surplus of the institution $300,000.

—The new iron bridge across the Thornapple River, at Hastings, is now nearly completed. The structure has a span of 99 feet, a height above the river at low water of 17 feet, and a breadth of 18 feet.

—An instance of the workings of the Michigan liquor law is furnished by the Osceola *Outline*:

We understand that John Kelly, of Reed City, was yesterday arrested at that place by Sheriff Lewis, by virtue of a writ of [illegible] from the Circuit Court of this county, and is now in custody. It will be remembered that one Elisha Parker, of the town of Cedar, after getting drunk on some liquor which he got at Reed City, perished in the woods near Ashton on the night of Oct. 21. At that time we published the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Mr. Parker's wife, who was left in destitute circumstances, and feeble health, with two children, one a babe, and the other only 3 years old, has employed Messrs. Burch & [illegible] as her attorneys, and they have brought [illegible] to recover damages [illegible]. Many people of the county will await the result of this suit with intense anxiety.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Despatch*, of December 28, says:

A little boy, giving his name as Henry Radolf, about 9 years old, was brought down from Minneapolis to-day, and left in the City Hall, saying he belonged in this city. The statement of the boy was that his step-father, who lives in Le Sueur, by a constant course of cruel conduct, had driven him from some six months ago, since which time he had been wandering among the farmers in that section of the country, [illegible] He also stated that he has a sister, who was so badly treated by his step-father that she also had to run away, and that some nuns are taking care of her.

—In the vicinity of Chatfield, wells and springs heretofore furnishing an abundance of water are rapidly failing, as also the larger streams.

—Mr. Stephen Lamm, of Mankato, has just donated a bell, weighing 1,200 pounds and costing $400, to the Catholic Church in that city.

—The third annual reunion of the survivors of the Second Minnesota Regiment is advertised to take place at Rochester on the 19th day of January, 1872. Reduced rates of fare have been obtained over the various lines of railway in the State and all members of the regiment are earnestly requested to be present. The annual address will be delivered by Lieutenant A. R. Hall.

—The Winona *Republican* says:

Mr. H. C. Belcom has a rare cabinet of mineralogical specimens which he collected during his trip to the Wisconsin iron and copper regions last summer. [illegible]

—The Taylor's Falls *Reporter* says: "During the present hunting season, a larger amount of venison has been shipped from this place than in any one season heretofore, there being an average of between 3 and 4 tons weekly. The greater part of this 'deer meat' is designed for the Washington market in New York city."

—It is stated in a St. Paul paper that the Minneapolis people send one another bottles of castor oil as Christmas presents. It is supposed that this little ceremony is not considered a binding one.

—The death of Dr. Ferdinand Rens, an old citizen of St. Clair County, is announced. The deceased was at one time Professor of Philosophy at the University of Heidelberg. He was engaged in the revolution of 1848, in Baden, and for the part he took in that was compelled to flee to this country. He died in destitute circumstances, being dependent for his subsistence on the kindness of his acquaintances.

—The well-known Weisbrod brewery, near Sugar Loaf, was consumed by fire on Thursday night about midnight. The value of the brewery was estimated at $10,000. About 150 barrels of beer were destroyed, besides some 2,400 bushels of malt and barley. Mr. Benn, formerly of Milwaukee, had but lately entered into the business of the brewery, having only a short time since formed a matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Weisbrod. He loses some $2,000, on which there is not a dollar of insurance.

—During the past year, 332 marriage licenses were issued at St. Paul.

—The Northfield College has added 1,000 new volumes to its library.

—Deer are plentiful about Pine Creek, in Wabasha County.

RAILROADS.

The Humbird & Neillsville Railroad Company has been organized at Neillsville, Wis. Its capital stock is $250,000, one-half of which has been pledged. The road will be 15 miles in length, and be completed by next autumn.

—The Caseville (Mo.) *Democrat* contains the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in that place, and the organization of the Verona, Caseville & State Line Railroad Company. The articles of association were agreed upon, the requisite 5 per cent subscribed, and the Directors elected.

—The new railroad at Independence, Mo., is now completed, and cars were expected to run during last week. Independence is the county seat of Montgomery County, located at the junction of the Verdigris and Elk Rivers.

—The Texas Central Road reached Austin on Christmas Day,—an event which was duly commemorated.

—The Toledo *Blade* is urging the construction of a road from Toledo to the Grand Trunk Junction, to connect the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road with the Grand Trunk, and expresses the belief that both these would unite in filling the gap.

—Fourteen miles of the track on the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern Railroad, this side of St. Thomas, are now entirely completed and the rails laid. The work of laying the track to St. Clair is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Work on the large dock opposite St. Clair will commence shortly. The officers of the road assert that the cars will be running from St. Clair to Buffalo by June 1.

—The roadmaster of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad states that more cars pass over that portion of the road, between Peoria and Hollis daily, than would stand on the same track at one time. The distance is ten miles, and it is used by three different roads.

—The construction of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad was commenced in September last, and finished Dec. 22. It runs from Wathena to Doniphan, a distance of 13½ miles, where, connecting with the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, it not only forms another line to St. Louis, but is in direct communication with the Kansas Pacific Railway, and all the great routes leading to the Southwest.

POLITICAL.

At recent elections in Florida to fill vacancies in the Legislature, the Conservatives made many gains, and will probably have a majority.

—Governor English, it is said, refuses to stand the chronic nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket this year, and the Democrats are somewhat at sea for a man strong enough to unite the party vote. The Senatorship districts the Republican candidacy somewhat, although Governor Jewell seems to have a strong backing.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, in defence of the "passive policy," quotes the Bible: "And Moses said unto the people, fear not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord."—*Exodus, xiv, 13.*

—The "new departurists" are now variously denominated "passivists," "thumb-suckers," "possum Democrats," "polly-wogs," "shady-siders," "lay-low-and-chaw-poke-root [Democrats]," "tadpoles," etc.

—The last Iowa Senate rashly elected a young lady to one of its clerkships. The result is there is now a furor among female aspirants for legislative honors, and the contest in the coming Assembly will be likely to test the gallantry of the Legislature.

—The new Kentucky Senator, Mr. McCreery, is not on good terms with Senator Stevenson, who was elected to Mr. McCreery's old seat. But as Mr. McCreery does not take his new seat until March, 1873, there is plenty of time to "make up." A similar case occurred in Maine three years ago. Mr. Hamlin was elected over Mr. Morrill after a bitter contest. Last winter Mr. Hamlin helped to elect Mr. Morrill to fill the next vacant seat.

—Colonel Henry P. Farrow, a leading Republican of Georgia, writes a letter on which he strongly denounces the Bullock ring as responsible for all the political and financial troubles in Georgia, and asserts that the State Committee will soon show that many Democrats are leaders in that ring. Mr. Foster Blodgett has resigned as Chairman of the committee, and it will be reorganized for a vigorous campaign in 1872. Mr. Farrow says that the Republicans decided to make no contest in the late election for Governor, believing the election illegal.

—It is related of the officials in the Appraisers' Department of the New York Custom House, that they are a very gentlemanly set of fellows, very polite, very attentive, and not too proud to accept a five dollar bill, but they are not competent judges of good liquor or fine wines or cigars. They can determine the value of brandy worth four or five dollars a gallon by drinking a quart, but require at least a gallon of an article worth twelve or fifteen dollars. They are also pretty good judges of cheroots, and can appraise them after smoking two or three, but they cannot judge of the value of cigars worth a hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty dollars a thousand, without smoking from fifty to a hundred. As to jellies, sweetmeats, or condiments, the poor fellows are compelled to take several bottles or jars out of every case home to their families, and obtain their opinion, before they can conscientiously make an appraisement of their value.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:

It has been stated in some quarters, and intimated in others, that the recent letter of Colonel Alexander K. McClure, defining his views on public affairs, represented also the opinions and attitude of Governor Curtin, who, it has been rumored, purposes soon to resign the office of Minister at St. Petersburg, to take part in the Presidential campaign against General Grant. In a private letter recently received from Mr. Curtin by a friend in this State, however, he puts a quietus to the story by saying that he "is separated from the combinations, antagonisms, heart-burnings and disappointments of political life, and is quite contented with his place and residence in Europe." He says that he is aware the newspapers occasionally set up the future for him, but that he has made no arrangements whatever for leaving Russia.

—The Hon. John Hall, the West Virginia member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has resigned in a letter, in which he says: "I would greatly prefer to belong to some liberal conservative and progressive State organization, that in name, at least, was not chargeable either with rebellion or proscription, if such an organization existed."

—The Connecticut Democratic State Convention is to be held in New Haven, Feb. 6. The call says the convention "will nominate candidates for State officers, appoint a State Committee, and transact the necessary business for the proper and efficient organization of the Democratic party. Also, if deemed advisable, appoint four delegates at large and eight by districts, to represent the State in the next Democratic National Convention."

—Calls for State and national political conventions have been issued as follows:

Jan. 8—Connecticut Labor Reform State Convention in Bridgeport.
Jan. 9—New Hampshire Republican State Convention in Concord.
Jan. 17—Maine Temperance State Convention in Augusta.
Jan. 24—Missouri Liberal Republican State Convention in Jefferson City.
Feb. 6—Connecticut Democratic State Convention in New Haven.
Feb. 14—National Labor Reform Convention in Columbus, O.
Feb. 22—National Temperance Convention in Columbus, O.
Feb. 22—Indiana State Republican Convention in Indianapolis.
Feb. 22—Missouri Republican State Convention in Jefferson City.
June 12—Texas Republican State Convention in Houston.

THE NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL.

Scenes in the New Year's Row.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 2.

Meanwhile the Reform Aldermen had assembled in the Governor's room, and Mr. H. L. Clinton, legal counsel of the New Board, made his appearance. A great crowd gathered around him. "I have writs of the Supreme Court," he told the Sun reporter, "prohibiting the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen from ever sitting after 12 o'clock as Aldermen. They are trying to evade the service; but I will get at them."

Mr. Clinton sent his clerk, Mr. Andrew Shields, to serve the writ on the Aldermen, who were locked up in their chamber, discussing the means by which they could continue in office for another year. The young man was denied admission; but finally he slipped in, and, seeing Alderman Mitchell at his desk, wanted to go inside the railing to give him the writ. He was not allowed, however, to go inside the railing, so he threw the document on the desk, saying, "Alderman, here's a writ of the Supreme Court for you; here's the original."

Alderman Mitchell pretended that he had not heard a word, and let the paper drop on the floor. "It's all the same," halloed the young man at the top of his shrill voice; "you have notice that the writ is served upon you." He tried to serve the writs on the others, but they stood in the other corner of the room. He attempted to approach them, but it was idle, as he was not allowed to go inside the railing, and, finally, in good order, he beat a retreat.

Mr. Clinton meanwhile had kept quiet. "We'll fetch them out soon as it is 12 o'clock," he said to the *Sun* reporter. At 10½ the reporter applied for admission, but the doorkeeper when he saw them slammed the door in their faces and said he would admit nobody. The excitement became greater and greater, until the hall was completely blocked up. The doors were not opened until a quarter of 12 o'clock. Then the reporters were admitted.

The minutes of the last meeting—the meeting had just been held—were read by the Clerk.

Alderman Woltman. I move that the Board of Aldermen for the year 1871 adjourn *sine die*.

Here a great uproar was heard at the door. The voice of Mr. Clinton was heard in stentorian tones demanding admission. "Shut the door!" "Pitch them out!" the Aldermen cried. James Irving, the valiant, went to the door. "Hold on, Jim," said Alderman Plunkitt, "don't get yourself into trouble."

There was a fight between the doorkeeper and Mr. Clinton. Mr. Clinton was the stronger of the two, and after a severe struggle the door was burst open. All the rowdies of our Common Council rallied round the doorkeeper. They tried to shut the door, but they couldn't. Mr. Clinton and some of his followers, evidently determined to use force, held the door open, and, after a severe struggle the doorkeeper and his assistants, abandoned all hope of shutting the door. The crowd eagerly peered in while Mr. Clinton shouted in a voice which was heard by every one of the Aldermen: "I demand admission to this room on behalf of the Board of Aldermen elected for the year 1872."

"Shut the door," cried James Irving, doing near the door and uttering half a dozen oaths.

Alderman Coman. Gentlemen you have heard the motion of Alderman Woltman. What is your pleasure?

The doorkeeper again tried to push Mr. Clinton out, but couldn't.

Mr. Clinton (shouting). A writ of prohibition issuing out of the Supreme Court, forbidding any Aldermen not elected at the recent election to act or in any way serve as Aldermen.

Doorkeeper. Get out; by (oath), I'll show you how.

Alderman Plunkitt. I second the motion.

Mr. Clinton (at the top of his voice)—I say to serve as Aldermen after noon of this day. This writ also forbids you receiving any appointment as Aldermen from the Mayor.

"Shut the door," halloed James Irving. "D—n it, can't you keep the door shut?"

Coman. All those in favor of the motion will please say aye. Carried. This Board for 1871 is adjourned *sine die*.

Another uproar at the door and another tussle between Mr. Clinton and the doorkeeper. "I demand admission for the person who has the writ issuing out of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Clinton's voice was heard again. "If you resist the service of this process of the Supreme Court you do it at your peril."

Alderman Coman. Gentlemen, you will please come to order. The new Board of Aldermen for the year 1872 will please come to order.

"Order! order!" shouted the Aldermen.

James Irving. D—n it, why don't you shut the door?

Mr. Clinton—(pausing after every word, so as to make it effective). You are liable to be punished for contempt of the Supreme Court.

"Order! order!" shouted the Aldermen.

"Police!" cried the doorkeeper; "I can't keep them out."

Mr. Clinton (trying to force the door entirely open to push the doorkeeper aside). You have no right to sit or act as Aldermen one moment after 12 o'clock of this day (as loud as he could). Your resistance of the service is contempt of the Supreme Court.

Alderman Coman. Gentlemen, the first thing in order is to elect officers.

The doorkeeper pushed Mr. Clinton back. "What's the matter with you?" he asked, in a tone of despair.

No one in the room paid any notice to what was going on at the door.

"You are all liable to be punished for contempt of Court," cried Mr. Clinton from the door.

Plunkitt. I move that Alderman Woltman be elected temporary Chairman. Adopted.

Mr. Clinton. Let me in, I say.

Doorkeeper. I won't; I'm only obeying orders.

Ald. Woltman took the chair, and Ald. Coman was proposed as permanent Chairman.

Woltman. Alderman Coman is elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1872.

Mr. Clinton (almost roaring, so loud did he shout). I have an order from the Commissioner of Public Works; you must let me in.

Mr. Roome, the keeper of the City Hall, when he heard that Mr. Clinton had an order from his superior officer, went out of the room, and looked at the order. It was an order entitling Mr. Clinton and the new Board of Aldermen, who were still in the Governor's room, to the possession of the chamber.

Doorkeeper. You can't come in; none of you can come in.

Mr. Clinton (to the police officer who had arrived meanwhile). I call on you for assistance.

Alderman Coman. Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the renewed confidence you have shown in me. I will try—

Here his voice was drowned by Mr. Clinton's shout.

"I want your name," he said to the doorkeeper.

James Irving. D—n it! what's the matter? Pitch them out!

Doorkeeper. You can't have my name.

Mr. Clinton. I have a right to your name. You will be arrested for contempt of court. After 12 o'clock—one minute after 12 o'clock—the whole Board can be arrested for contempt of Court.

It is five minutes after 12.

Coman. Gentlemen, it is moved and seconded that this new Board of Aldermen adjourn until call of the Chair.

Clinton (to one of his men)—Be good enough to tell the gentlemen of the new Board in the Governor's room that this room is ready for them.

The men ran away quickly, and returned soon with Mr. Vance, Gen. Cochrane, and all the Reformers.

Mr. Roome (to the doorkeeper)—You will have to let them in.

Alderman Coman—Adjourned.

Hardly had the word been uttered when the Reformers poured into the room, and with them a vast multitude. Capt. Thorne, with twenty-five officers, rushed in too, to preserve order.

Mr. Andrew Shields, the plucky clerk of Mr. Clinton, now flung about the writs. He sprang at every Alderman and pushed the writ into his face. Some of them ran away, and they ran a race round the room before he could serve the writ.

"Jee, got them all, all but James Irving," he said, approaching the famous politician, who at once pounced him again.

"You'll have to take the writ," said Mr. Shields.

"You (oath)," said Irving, striking him on the head.

Mr. Clinton (to Mr. Coman). You have assumed a fearful responsibility.

Coman. D—— the responsibility.

Mr. Clinton. We'll see.

There was indescribable confusion. The officers tried in vain to clear the room.

General Cochrane (in the midst of the multitude). Gentlemen, I move that we organize by calling Mr. Vance to the chair.

Confusion. The old members rush for their seats, but find them occupied by the Reformers.

Mr. Clinton (to Mr. Hardy, the Clerk). You have evaded the law; you knew it all already at 9 o'clock that the writs were out. All this was done by your advice.

Mr. Hardy (in a Pecksniffian tone). My dear sir, you are mistaken.

Mr. Clinton. Well, sir, I'll see if you will advise them again. Mr. Irving, did you strike this young lad?

Irving (who kept his hands all the time in his pockets). I swear I didn't; by (a fearful oath) I didn't. Whoever says so is a (horrible oath) liar.

Mr. Shields. Yes, you struck me.

Irving. You are a (an obscene oath) liar.

Mr. Clinton. I thought you wouldn't do any such thing. I knew you too well for that, Mr. Irving.

Irving. By (oath), I didn't take my hands out of my pockets. Whoever says so is a (shocking oath), and I'll put a head on him.

Sun Reporter. I saw it.

Jim. Oh! you must have been mistaken. I tell you, my dear sir, I didn't take my hands out of my pockets.

Order was restored. Mr. Vance, a venerable and dignified gentleman, said: "All the gentlemen who are not members of the Board, and do not belong to the press, will please step outside the railing."

This order having been complied with, the officers formed a solid phalanx in front of the railing. No one could get in, not even the members of the old Board.

General Cochrane (speaking in his slow, emphatic, dignified manner, like a General giving orders to his Adjutants). I move you, sir, that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and inform him of our organization, and that we are ready to entertain his personal presence.

Messrs. Cochrane, Gilsey, and Martin went out, and soon returned with a little man in elegant gray clothes, who was accompanied by Colonel Joline. "The Mayor," cried one of the officers, and there was profound silence.

Mr. Vance coughed, and bowed to the Mayor. The Mayor made him a profound bow.

The Mayor (coughing violently and looking quite pale, as if something had very much annoyed him). Mr. President, if you will allow me but a few words. I came to the office of the Mayor of the city of New York at the hour of noon, prepared to disobey the writ of prohibition which was served on me last Saturday, because I was instructed by counsel learned in the law that it was, upon its face, null and void, because a writ of prohibition could only issue to a court on a motion in a higher court. I came for the purpose of solving all legal doubt, and for the purpose of performing a pledge which I have long ago entered into, of appointing the old Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. (Here his Honor drew some breath and adjusted the splendid velvet-collar of his coat.) I found that they had seen fit, on their part, without seeking a conference with me, without appearing to seek a conference with me, to take hostile action against me, both personally and officially. You are, therefore, in accord with me, and I have an opportunity to do as I please. You have two titles for the office of Alderman. If you are elected, that's one title; if you are not elected, why then you are appointed. [Laughter, and Mr. Hall looked just as he does when he has committed an atrocious joke]. Gentlemen, I appoint you as Aldermen, and I am prepared to administer the oath of office to you.

Colonel Joline took out of his hat a dozen blanks of oaths of office, and with the tone of a pastor Mayor Hall swore them in. Then he made a profound bow to Mr. Vance, and went from the room, holding his silk hat high in his hand.

WHY THE MAYOR RECOGNIZED THE NEW BOARD.

The Mayor was seen crossing the Park from Broadway, at noon. On reaching his office he announced his intention of disobeying the writ of prohibition and recognizing the old Board. The Mayor directed his clerk, Colonel Joline, to prepare a statement of his reasons for taking that step, and the Colonel wrote the following:

"*Whereas*, I am legally advised that the so-called writ of prohibition served upon me on Saturday, Dec. 30, is void upon its face, inasmuch as a writ of prohibition cannot issue save to a court or litigant; and,

"*Whereas*—"

The Colonel had scarcely finished the "s" when loud raps were heard at the door. He ran from his desk and admitted the Hon. Timothy Golden, who exclaimed excitedly:

"They have impeached the Mayor!"

"What! who?" inquired the Colonel.

"They have, they have," continued Mr. Golden, nervously.

"Who?"

"Why the old Board," was the reply.

"It can't be possible," said the Colonel, "as I am writing a certificate of their reappointment by direction of the Mayor."

Quick as thought Col. Joline opened the door of Mr. Hall's sanctum, and told the Mayor the news. Mr. Hall bent over his desk a few moments in self-evident surprise, and, rising, he said:

"Write no more, Colonel," and he ran up stairs to the chamber of the Aldermen and recognized the new Board.

THE BALTIMORE EXPLOSION.

A Planing-Mill Wholly Destroyed—Three Persons Killed and Several Others Severely Injured.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 30.

The alarm of fire sounded at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by the explosion of a large tubular boiler in the saw and planing mills of the Harrington Brothers, on the northeast corner of Pratt and Fremont streets. The effect of the explosion is a most singular one. Instead of the pressure converging to some given part of the boiler, it appears to have sent it at the top and both sides, thus rendering the consequences much more disastrous than they would otherwise have been. There were employed in and about the buildings twenty or thirty men. The second floors were used for the storing of scantling and other lumber, while the lower floor was occupied by the machinery and workshop. In a back apartment on this floor was the engine-room, and in it, or rooms almost adjoining, were seven men employed. When the boiler exploded they were all busily engaged at work. Simultaneously with the quivering of the walls to their very foundation, the roof was lifted into the air, scattering bricks, mortar, beams of wood and fragments of iron in every direction, showering themselves into the streets and upon the roofs of adjoining houses, creating great consternation among the people. Several pieces of heavy timber were hurled 100 yards beyond the mill, but without doing any injury to parties in the streets. The building was almost a complete wreck; the walls crumbled and gave way like so much rotten clay. Large chimneys toppled and fell, and huge timbers, with the roof, mingled in a confused mass in the vacuum created by the explosion. As if to intensify the terror of this picture of ruin, a fire followed the explosion and enshrouded the pile in a thick pall of black smoke.

The fire raged with considerable fury, and such was the alarming state of affairs when the firemen and police arrived. At this moment it was stated by one of the proprietors that there were several men buried beneath the ruins, and the wildest consternation of terror immediately took possession of those who heard the terrible news. While the firemen, at the greatest risk of their lives beneath the tottering walls, played their streams, others were busily engaged working to save the unfortunates. The first person found was William Scarborough, who was not an employe of the mill, but had visited the place on business, and was standing near the boiler when it exploded. He was badly injured about the body, though it is thought not internally. His face was badly cut and crushed, and his nose broken. The second person taken from the ruins was Martin Duffner, a workman in the mill. When found he was completely exhausted and nearly senseless. His head was badly cut, and other portions of his body were lacerated by the jagged ends of planks and bricks. The firemen commenced removing the debris with great industry near the engine-room, about the spot which they thought most likely to be the one at which the missing engineer would be found, and in a few minutes a body, dirt-begrimed and mangled, was placed upon an extemporized bier, and the dirt washed from the face, when it was found to be that of William Harrington, the senior member of the firm. He was almost in a stooping posture when found, and the bruises upon his body and cuts about his head showed that he was crushed down by the heavy timbers. The body was carried to his home, on the southeast corner of Pratt and Parrish streets, where he has a wife and several grown daughters.

All this time the fire was burning with fierce intensity. About 12½ o'clock the firemen came across the body of a youth named George Frank, who had been employed about the establishment as driver. He was only partially buried, and conversed freely with his rescuers while they were at work. Stimulants were passed him through the crevices in the *debris*, and he encouraged the men to make renewed efforts to relieve him. After being rescued, the boy was removed to the Infirmary, where he received proper attention. He had been scalded about the face very badly, and it is thought that he inhaled some of the steam.

About 3½ o'clock, after the greatest energy on the part of the firemen to keep the flames from spreading, the fire was extinguished entirely, and a person could gain some definite idea, now that the smoke had all cleared away. The beams, rafters, and machinery were all mixed with sheets of iron and other material in a confused mass. The axes of the firemen were freely plied, and obstruction after obstruction was removed, rubbish was dug through, and at the spot where the engine room originally stood remnants of clothes were seen, and soon a human body was found. When hold laid of, it had been so cooked and boiled by the steam that one of the legs pulled out at the thigh joint, and another was burnt to a crisp up to the knee. The head was so horribly mashed and the face so marred as to be almost unrecognizable. It was discovered to be the body of William Grayson Jennings, the fireman.

At 4 o'clock the firemen commenced the search for the body of a youth named Wm. Clarke, who was an apprentice in the mill, and after removing the larger portion of the exploded boiler, and a considerable quantity of bricks and timber, the body was found in a sitting posture, his hands hanging down by his side, his knees drawn up and his head between them. He was 17 years of age, and a son of the policeman who met his death at the hands of Kusey, in Holliday street, last summer.

The workmen had no intimation of the occurrence until they felt the shock, when those who had not been stunned to unconsciousness effected their escape from the building in any way that they could. Anthony Jenet jumped out of a second-story window, spraining his hip badly and cutting his head. John Dover made his escape by way of the front door. He was burned slightly about the head and face. Henry Renning escaped by way of the front part of the building, and was burned slightly about the face. Charles Tyler, residing on Eutaw street, near Preston, was slightly cut in various parts of the body. T. Hobbs was injured about the head and back. Benjamin Murray, colored, a driver for Bullock & Son, was injured about the head and face, but was able to walk to his residence. He had driven a wagon and pair of mules into the yard of the mill, and the shock was so great as to detach the animals from the wagon, but they were in no way injured.

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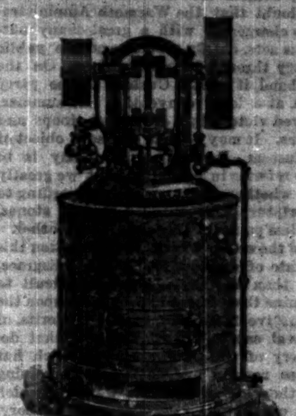

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J. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

TEAS.

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All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 12, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

TRUSSES.

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Our practice and experience in this line is not equalled by anyone in this country. We have the testimony of thousands that we have cured to verify the promises we make in reference to curing rupture. [illegible] (Formerly No. 71 Washington-st.)

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The undersigned are receiving by weekly steamer a full assortment of the most desirable brands of Havana Cigars. [illegible] The following brands are among those which they receive regularly:

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

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FIRM CHANGES.

NOTICE!

The style of our firm, after January 1, 1872, will be Rees, Peirce & Co. J. H. REES & CO.

J. H. REES, L. H. PEIRCE, E. K. HUNDLEY.

Mr. SAMUEL H. FARGO has this day retired from our firm, and Mr. CHARLES E. FARGO has been admitted. C. H. FARGO & CO.

Chicago, January 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. A. J. MADDEN is admitted to a partnership in the firm of JAMESON & MORSE, Printers, 99 East Madison-st., to date from Jan. 1, 1872. The business will be continued under the firm name of Jameson & Morse. Jan. 1, 1872. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Patrick Rafferty and James Wills, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Patrick Rafferty continues the business at the old stand, [illegible], and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the firm and pay all debts. PATRICK RAFFERTY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Bush, Hill & Johnston is dissolved this first day of January, 1872, by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

W. H. BUSH, F. S. HILL, ALEX. JOHNSTON.

WILLIAM H. BUSH and F. S. HILL,

under the firm name of BUSH & HILL, will continue the Lumber business exclusively at [illegible] South Water-st. [illegible] W. H. BUSH, F. S. HILL.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., is this day dissolved. Mr. E. [illegible] retiring. The business will be continued under the firm name of

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name of Schoonmaker, Emmel & Co. has been this day mutually dissolved, Geo. B. Schoonmaker and Chas. W. Reed withdrawing. All debts and liabilities of the firm will be settled by Peter Emmel, who alone is authorized to settle the same. GEO. B. SCHOONMAKER, PETER EMMEL, CHARLES W. REED.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1872.

The firm of Rosenfeld, Munzer & Co. is dissolved from this date. Mr. B. Mandl withdraws. All the assets and liabilities of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who carry on the business at the same stand, [illegible], under the firm name of Rosenfeld & Munzer. J. ROSENFELD, J. MUNZER, B. MANDL. Chicago, Jan. 3, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the United States Senate, appointed after such a bitter controversy, to investigate frauds and improper conduct in all departments of the civil service, has gone industriously to work, and has, seemingly, begun at the right place, in the New York Custom House. The reports of the testimony indicate that the investigation was not without cause, and that that institution has been used for the most disgraceful purposes. The evidence is conclusive as to the interference of the Collector, and the use of the clerical force and of the public money to promote the triumph of a faction of the Republican party over another faction, and to secure control of the Legislature of the country.

The testimony of Mr. Horace Greeley is overwhelming as to the interference of the Custom House in the control of State Conventions, while that of others makes this conduct the more scandalous by proving that the Collector deducts 2 per cent of the salaries and wages of all his subordinates to constitute a fund for corruption purposes. Here is the evident diversion of a large portion of public revenue for the purpose of controlling the "primaries." This naturally produces other corrupting transactions. The appraisers, weighers, inspectors, and even the watchmen, being robbed of their lawful wages by the Collector, resort to a robbery of every man having business to do in the Custom House, and thus, from the highest to the lowest, the institution has become a sort of official bagnio.

The Investigating Committee, as now composed, will probably make their inquiry searching. Nothing of this kind was ever so timely. The City of New York has put on the robe of Justice, and, sword in hand, has cut down corruption and official robbery wherever found and wherever reached. The work has been a large one. An approving country has encouraged the brave reformers who have overthrown the Tammany thieves and extortioners, and the Republican party has taken to itself congratulations that the detected and convicted robbers were not of its kith and kin. While Tweed and Connolly have been revelling in their offices at the cost of the people of New York City, the robberies in the Custom House have been equally barefaced, and considerably more demoralizing upon the country. In the one case, Tweed and Connolly have robbed for their own gain, and for the gain of their associates in crime; but the public revenues have been used to debauch the Government, corrupt nominating conventions, purchase Legislatures, control appointments, procure Congressional legislation, and nominate and elect the highest officers of the Government. The proceedings of Tweed and his gang have been those of vulgar thieves; the abuses, frauds, and corruption committed in the Custom House have been perpetrated by those claiming to be gentlemen. To expose and punish the rascalities under the government of the City of New York, and to leave the frauds and extortions of the Custom House untouched, would be a national disgrace. The Senate Committee, therefore, have done wisely in beginning their investigation and exposures in New York City.

But there is one other thing the committee ought to do. It ought to guarantee that no person in office shall be disturbed, or discharged, or otherwise persecuted, because of any testimony he may give. Some such pledge as this is necessary in order that witnesses called before the committee may not have to swear falsely, or lose their places. There ought also to be given some assurance that the merchants and others of New York, who have been systematically blackmailed in order to do business at all, may be able to testify without fear of persecution by the corps of knaves whose nefarious transactions they can expose. Some years ago, the British Parliament, in order to discover the details of a gigantic crime against public security, exempted witnesses from all criminal responsibility for their acts, and provided severe penalties for any acts of violence toward witnesses by the persons implicated in the testimony. If necessary, Congress ought to pass a similar act for the protection of witnesses testifying before this committee. Nothing less than a full disclosure of facts can enable Congress to intelligently enact the proper reformatory measures. In the meantime, the country will watch with interest the progress of the investigation.

THE FACTION FIGHT IN LOUISIANA.

Politics have certainly come to a very bad pass in Louisiana. If bloodshed is not now going on in New Orleans, under color of official authority, and on a scale even greater than that which has characterized previous political fights and massacres in that city, it is because the leaders of one or other of the hostile factions have succeeded in accomplishing by strategy what each of them was fully prepared to accomplish by force, if necessary.

The *casus belli* at New Orleans is the organization of the Legislature. Each of the two factions of the dominant party there—the Custom House faction and the Warmoth faction—wishes to effect an organization which will effectually defeat all the purposes of the other faction during the session, and insure the control of the Republican Convention anterior to the approaching Presidential campaign. The Warmoth party has had the advantage, for the last two years or more, of the State Executive and administrative patronage, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature; and lately, through the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, a "Nationalist," and the succession to his place of the Pinchback, an appointee of Warmoth, the Warmothites have had still further reinforcements. Nevertheless, the anti-Warmothites, or Custom House faction, as they are sometimes called, having secured the Speaker of the House and the Democratic members thereof, have taken advantage of these circumstances, and of the secret support of the Federal authorities in Louisiana, to give the legislation of this session an anti-Warmoth turn. To this end, they sent away in a revenue-cutter enough Senators to prevent a quorum in that body; then they hastened an organization of the House before the Warmoth men all got in from the rural districts, endorsed the anti-Warmoth Speaker, Carter, and commenced unseating the Warmoth members by the dozen. The next day, however, the Warmoth men getting in position, commenced a decidedly aggressive movement. They followed up the previous day's vote of admiration for Carter by voting him out of his seat; and they followed up their vote by a simultaneous movement upon Carter's works, with the evident intention of physical ejectment. It seems, however, that carpet-bag Speakers go prepared for such assaults as these, for, no sooner was this unparliamentary movement inaugurated, than out sprang from Carter's room, like the Highland hosts of Rhoderic Dhu, a force of brawny, two-fisted fellows, before whom the "ayes" quailed in dismay, and, during the remainder of the day's session, squared their conduct more according to the precepts of Jefferson and Cushing. At night, however, called together by a proclamation of their chief, they reorganized their band, called in enough Democrats to make a quorum, and chose a Warmoth Speaker—one Brewster, who had distinguished himself on the previous day by being arraigned before the bar of the House for contempt.

The Custom House wing had, meantime, caused Warmoth and all his prominent partisans to be arrested and held to bail under the Ku-Klux act, as conspirators against the laws of the United States. Meantime, also, a portentous array of Warmoth's "Metropolitans" on the one hand, and of Government troops and Gatling guns on the other, was being accumulated at the State House, so that actual hostilities were expected at any moment. In fact, a pitched battle in the streets of the Crescent City would not of itself be any more revolutionary, or any more menacing to the peace and order of the Commonwealth, than have been many of the acts already perpetrated on both sides of the fight.

With regard to the merits of this disgraceful affair, it is hard to apportion them between the two parties. Each party is very strong in the vices of its adversary, and each is very weak in the virtues of itself. There is no doubt that the Warmoth Administration is chargeable with a great many outrageous acts, chiefly robberies of the public treasury through legislative jobs. On the other hand, it was the Custom House party which, at a local convention last summer, achieved victory by a display of troops and firearms. It may be that the sole object of the Custom House faction to-day is to secure reforms in legislation; but we greatly doubt whether either party is, according to the Scriptural rule, entitled to cast stones, much less point Gatling guns, at the other.

As to the causes which have begotten this sad state of disorder and official disgrace, worse than anarchy, it is not so difficult to determine that as it is to pronounce upon the comparative merits, or, rather, demerits, of the rival causes. It all comes of that debauchery of the public service which has been so rapidly and so fatally increasing since the close of the late war, and which grows out of the nefarious spoils theory. The State officials of Louisiana, imitating the custom of the nation into which they had just been re-admitted, made a grand scramble for "the spoils" at once, as the chief end of the offices with which they had been invested. This scramble has been kept up ever since, and has, as in New York and elsewhere, developed bitter and irreconcilable factions and quarrels, which have been a crying disgrace to the party in which they have occurred. If what Senator Morton calls the best civil service in the world had been reformed four years ago, and set to work on right principles in New Orleans, what there is of flagrant wrong in the local administration would have been ere now reformed, or else its sponsors turned out of their places in disgrace.

AN "UNDEMOCRATIC" MOVEMENT.

The Cook County Democracy, through its Central Committee, seems to be making progress toward solving the great question of the day, viz., what is the proper line of effort for that struggling and much-buffeted party. Altogether, the liveliest meeting which it has been our province to report lately was that of the Central Committee aforesaid, on the subject of Mark Sheridan's contumacy in refusing to honor the committee's draft for $500 to aid in prosecuting the Tammany Aldermen. Mr. Mark Sheridan, supported by Redmond Sheridan, maintains that it is both "arrogant" and "undemocratic" to devote money to the ousting of dishonest officeholders. It is difficult to gather from the statement of the two Sheridans the precise status of their views, since each of them traverses his own statement; declaring, first, that Mark meant, in good faith, to draw a valid check for the amount called for by the committee; and, second, that he wouldn't, on any account, do such a thing, believing it, as already mentioned, to be "undemocratic" to squander money in any such frivolous manner as giving wine-suppers or unearthing official corruption. The committee spent much time and many warm words in discussing these points, and during the discussion a good deal of information was volunteered by members concerning the moral character and personal habits of their fellow-members. One honorable committee-man, whom Mark had accused of being so and so, replied that, if he was so and so, he had never lain dead drunk in the streets (*ec.*) as some other people had done).

Other interesting episodes occurred,—Mr. Shirley, who felt the burden of the Democratic party pressing hard upon his shoulders, popping in, like the elder Weller, in the Bardell-Pickwick case, to give the court some advice gratis; and Mr. Mark Sheridan further characterizing the proposed policy (helping to investigate the Aldermanic briberies) as not only undemocratic, but "Quixotic, ridiculous, wasteful, and absurd." It was undoubtedly a desire to strike a compromise between this opinion and the antagonistic order of the committee upon him for funds, that Mr. Sheridan proceeded to draw a check upon a bank where he had no funds or account. For a movement which was "Quixotic" and of no account, he thought, a "no account" check would prove, in the end, the most effective check which he could possibly administer.

We are glad to perceive, however, that the committee did not defer either to Mr. Sheridan's arguments or his strategy, reinforced though the former were by the weighty advice of Mr. Shirley; but that they determined to go on with the prosecution, provided they could induce their contumacious Treasurer to disgorge the funds of which he had become possessed. This is undoubtedly a good move, and one which, as a piece of party policy, should be met by a similar movement on the part of the Republican managers in this county. If we accept the maxim that each party is bound only to look out for its own black sheep, there are, apparently, plenty of cases for the Republican Committee to attend to.

THE WHARTON CASE.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton, for the murder in Baltimore of General Ketchum, is still progressing at Annapolis, and there has been some change in the aspect of the case. The network of circumstances tending to the conviction of Mrs. Wharton seemed to have been complete. Her own family physician, who was sent for to attend General Ketchum, firmly believes and asserts that the man was poisoned, and that Mrs. Wharton administered the dose. The motive for the murder, it is claimed, was to avoid payment of a note for $2,600 due to Ketchum. This note the lady states she paid, and named the day on which she paid it.

The analytical chemists who investigated the stomach of Ketchum had no difficulty in discovering the presence of antimony, and so testified. The case as presented by the prosecution seemed overwhelming. The defence have called a score of professional chemists, each of them as celebrated for scientific knowledge as those who analyzed Ketchum's stomach, and each of them testifies strongly and distinctly that, upon the showing of the other doctors, there was not a trace of poisonous matter found, and that, from the report of those same chemists, there can be no doubt that Ketchum died from other, or natural, causes. If the man did not die of poison, there was no murder, and the preponderance of the testimony of medical men is, that there was no poison found. There is much evidence also of the habitual use of laudanum by Ketchum. A married lady in Washington proves that, on the day when the interest on the note (which is not to be found) came due, Mrs. Wharton was at her house in Washington, and sent for Ketchum; that the two were alone for an hour; and that after Ketchum left she found on the floor pieces of a written paper of the general appearance of a note. This corresponds with Mrs. Wharton's statement, that she paid the note on that day, and tore it up by Ketchum's advice. Mr. Eugene Van Ness, who was taken ill at about the same time that Ketchum died, at Mrs. Wharton's house, and who was supposed to have been poisoned by her, and for which she is also indicted, has recovered. He adheres to the theory that he was poisoned. Most of the other stories told at the time of her arrest, as to the sudden illness at various times of visitors at her house, have all been exploded; and, despite the strong case made out by the prosecution, the opinion is growing that, if not guiltless, there is no evidence, not disproved or flatly contradicted, warranting her conviction. One effect of this trial will be to shake public confidence in the testimony of medical experts in poisoning cases.

A correspondent writing from Chicago to the New York *Times*, under date of Dec. 25, makes some very incorrect statements in a very ill-natured manner, touching the disposition of Chicago to help herself. After reporting all sorts of extravagance and display, which do not exist here, this correspondent says:

> We are doing, certainly, a better and larger business than any other city out of New York, on the average of the population, and we can, as a city, or as individuals, afford to help ourselves, as well as other communities can afford to help us. For instance, the fire inflicted a loss of about $8,000,000 upon Connecticut, through its insurance companies; it bankrupted many of her citizens; it took the living away from many of her people; yet, the Relief Committee report that Connecticut has sent us $82,000, while Illinois, including Chicago, I presume, has contributed but $45,000. I believe in helping ourselves, especially as we are able to do it as any other community; that is, those who did not lose by the fire should be as liberal with those who did, as are our friends abroad. But we don't seem to think of this. As an example, the citizens of Buffalo send us many thousand dollars in money and goods, and the Common Council votes an additional one hundred thousand. We have ruined about all her insurance companies, and inflicted large losses in other ways upon her citizens. The Common Council of the 250,000 unburned-out people of Chicago have not voted a penny for the relief of her own sufferers.

The tendency of the loose statements made above is to weaken the confidence reposed in us elsewhere, and to check the forwarding of such balances as remain to the credit of the Relief Society; and, for this reason, we are not disposed to pass them by in silence. The statement that Illinois, including Chicago, has contributed but $45,000 to the relief of sufferers by the fire, is totally untrue. The great bulk of the contributions made by the various towns in Illinois came here before the Relief Society had been organized for the emergency, and consisted not only of cash, but great quantities of provisions and wearing apparel, which arrived while the city was still burning and while we were in our sorest need. These are not included in the acknowledgments of the Relief Society. The public aid which has been extended to us in various ways by the action of the State Legislature is greater in amount than the entire contributions from all other points combined, generous as they have been. We say this in no spirit of boasting, but only to correct a palpable injustice done by a very careless, if not malicious, writer.

In regard to the statement that the Common Council has not appropriated a penny to the relief of the citizens of Chicago, we should like to ask with all earnestness where it is to get the money for appropriation. How was it possible for the Council, which found itself without a cent or a paper of any kind left, with streets to repair, with bridges and buildings of all kinds to build anew, with almost every dollar's worth of public property destroyed, with an empty treasury, to make contributions, when, in addition to all this, it was a matter of extreme doubt whether it could get money enough together to keep the wheels of the municipal government in motion? In relation to people bankrupted elsewhere by insurance companies, we have hardly had time to pay any attention to that, so many of us are in the same unfortunate condition, owing to our confidence that these companies were able to make good their promises. The correspondent of the *Times*, whoever he may be, mistakes the temper of the people of Chicago. They are not only deeply grateful for what has been done, but are helping themselves in the quickest manner they know, viz.: by rebuilding the city as speedily as possible, that they may no longer be a burden to any one.

In his letter to Governor Palmer, Judge Williams says that, if the Governor had addressed to a member of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court the same kind of a letter that he addressed to the State's Attorney, he (the Judge) would have sent him a short note in the nature of an attachment for contempt.

The spectacle of the Judicial Department putting the Executive Department in jail for writing a letter to a member of the Grand Jury would not have been an edifying one, and it is fortunate that it was avoided. If such a proceeding is within the scope of the powers of the Judge, under existing law, the fact that it is so, and that it has been publicly proclaimed that the power would be employed in the contingency mentioned, suggests the wisdom of changing the law forthwith. Many years ago, the law of the United States governing contempts was amended so that the power of a Judge in the Federal Courts to issue attachment for contempt applies only to officers of the court, witnesses, parties to suits, persons upon whom service has been had in some judicial proceeding, and persons who have committed some act of contempt, in the presence of the Judge, in open court. The idea that a Judge can send the Sheriff after any person who, in his imagination, has committed a contempt,—such person not being a party to any proceeding in the court, and not having approached the court in any way,—is repugnant to the principles of free government, and is replete with mediæval nonsense, of which, indeed, the law practice of Illinois partakes too strongly in other respects. But we think it will be difficult to find a precedent, even in that mass of lumber, for the attachment of the Chief Executive of the State.

From Governor Geary's last annual message, it appears that Pennsylvania is in imminent danger of losing a large part of her income. About one-sixth of her revenue of six millions of dollars has been derived from a tax levied in accordance with an act of 1868, which declares:

> That the capital stock of all companies whatever, incorporated by or under any law of this Commonwealth, * * * shall be subject to pay a tax into the Treasury of the Commonwealth annually, at the rate of one-half mill for each 1 per cent of dividends made or declared by such company.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania created with vast power a corporation known as "The Credit Mobilier of America," which, by a contract assigned to it by a Mr. Hoxie, built 247 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The profits accruing were issued as dividends, and the tax thereon paid promptly into the State Treasury. Soon after, Mr. Oakes Ames assigned a contract for building 667 miles of the same road to the same company. The profits on this venture were some $9,000,000, which were duly paid to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. When, however, the State demanded her one-half mill tax, it was refused on the ground that the money had been paid to the recipients, not as stockholders, but as individuals. This, notwithstanding the fact that each man received money in proportion to the stock which he held. In support of this rather peculiar statement, various contracts were produced, and especially one between Oakes Ames, certain trustees, and the Credit Mobilier, in virtue of which it was claimed that the latter was not responsible for the tax. As the company remained firm in its refusal, the State prosecuted them, and, in a Court of Common Pleas, won its cause, obtaining two judgments, which, in the aggregate, amounted to $1,017,874.42. The defendants carried the case up to the Supreme Court, where the judgments were reversed, and certain principles declared by a majority of the Judges, which effectually bar recovery by the State. Governor Geary, apprehensive lest all corporations may resort to some like legal legerdemain, and thus deprive Pennsylvania of a large part of her present revenue, calls upon the Legislature to give the matter prompt and careful attention.

Mob-law has triumphed in Rochester. To be sure, the negro criminal has not been murdered by Judge Lynch,—nay, he has been brought before a Judge, and, on his pleading guilty, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and has already begun to work out his sentence; but, nevertheless, the mob proved itself superior to the law. The prisoner was taken secretly at night to a private office, and there tried and sentenced. There has been plenty of time to collect a sufficient force. The city had been ruled by the mob for two days, and, if they had wished, the authorities might have obtained a dozen regiments. It was their duty to see that there was a sufficient force there to carry out the usual programme, in such cases made and provided, despite the utmost efforts of the howling rabble. As it is, they have tacitly admitted that, when the mob wishes, the law must yield, and, if it dares do anything, must work by stealth and in darkness. If this idea is ever generally accepted, farewell to all good government. If the criminal had been taken to court in broad daylight, and if every attack had been promptly resisted with bayonet and ball-cartridge, there would have been no more mobs in Rochester for many a day. As it is, the next similar case will, in all probability, have precisely the same, or worse, results.

The English custom of having hired mourners at funerals still pervades to some extent, we believe, notwithstanding the fierce attack upon it, with pen and pencil, by Thackeray and Leech. The French have, however, gone a step farther. At Valence, there are professional pall-bearers, so that the funeral of some dear departed can be conducted without any trouble to family or friends. Unfortunately, the prevailing lust of riches has attacked even this solemn profession. Its members have struck for higher wages, and, until the dispute is settled, the dear Valencian must trust to the kindness of his surviving friends for safe transport to the grave.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Finance Committee Authorized to Issue County Orders to the Amount of $500,000.

County Officers Warned Against the Sin of Receiving Presents or Commissions.

The Wardens of the Insane Asylum and Poor House Restricted to Children Under Ten Years of Age.

Dr. Ben. C. Miller and Dr. McCarthy Elected Insane Asylum and County Physicians.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Commissioners met, yesterday afternoon, in the County Treasurer's office, President Julius White in the chair. There were present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Lonergan, Pahlman, Jones, Stearns, Roelle, and Skelley.

Commissioner Harrison moved a suspension of the rules, temporarily, which motion was agreed to.

THE ISSUE OF BONDS AT LAST AGREED UPON.

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Judiciary Committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to cause to be issued orders on the Treasurer, or certificates of indebtedness of such denominations as may be deemed proper, the same not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of $500,000. Such orders or certificates shall be payable in not less than three years from January, 1872, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall be negotiated from time to time only to renew or pay indebtedness of the County existing at the time of negotiation.

PAYMENT OF STATE'S ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Commissioner Hitchcock offered a resolution providing for the payment of the State's Attorney, upon due certificate signed by the Clerk under the seal of the Court, which was adopted.

NO MORE "PRESENTS" TO COUNTY EMPLOYES.

Commissioner Harrison said a great deal had been said upon the criminality of county officers, and therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That any officer or servant of Cook County elected or appointed by the Board of Cook County Commissioners, or appointed by any such officer or any Commissioner of Cook County who shall at any time accept or receive any commission or present, or shall allow any of his family to accept or receive any such commission or present from any person or persons supplying Cook County with any supplies or materials, shall be deemed guilty of an offence meriting immediate discharge from the service of Cook County, and that any and all such commissions and presents or the value thereof shall belong to Cook County, and that any such officer, sub-officer, or servant, may be sued for such commission, present, or value thereof, and that in accepting any office under Cook County, such officer or servant shall be deemed to have accepted such offices or services subject to the conditions of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

THE LAST OF THE SALARY QUESTION.

The Board proceeded to the fixing of the salaries of county employes.

Commissioner Crawford wished to hear the salaries according to the schedule recommended by the Committee on Poor House and Paupers. The report was read.

Commissioner Crawford moved to adopt the salaries as read.

The salaries were taken up separately.

The County Agent's salary, reported at $1,200, was so fixed.

A MOST INTERESTING TOPIC.

The salary of the Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, reported at $1,000, fixed by the Committee of the Whole at $800, was taken up.

Commissioner Harrison suggested that a Warden should have a right to have his wife and children boarded by the county, so long as they were of a certain age.

Commissioner Stearns said, "And of a limited number."

Commissioner Harrison said, "As many as he likes, provided they are legitimate." It was hardly right for the Board to fix the number of his children, but he would not care to have children over a certain age boarded free.

The Chair understood that the salary did not include board.

Commissioner Ashton would have preferred having the salary include both Matron and Warden. He was opposed to any officer of the county having his family boarded at the county expense. The county was at present supporting some 25 or 30 persons in the way of families.

Commissioner Stearns wanted to know whether the speaker would separate man and wife.

Commissioner Ashton said at the hotels in this city they did not include the board of an employe's wife in paying him his salary.

Commissioner Harrison moved that the family boarded by the County should be the Warden, his wife, and all children under 10 years.

Commissioner Stearns said he knew many men who had a dozen children under 10 years of age. He moved that the limitation be a wife and two children.

ABOUT TWINS.

Commissioner Harrison thought this was absurd. A man might go there with one child, and two or three months afterward his wife would present him with twins. What was he to do? [Uproarious merriment.] He would certainly except twins. [Renewed laughter.]

Commissioner Stearns would provide for the twins.

Commissioner Ashton said it was hard to find out how many children a man had.

The Chair. It depends on what part of the county he lives in.

Commissioner Ashton moved that, in addition to $1,000, he have merely his own board.

A vote was taken on this amendment, resulting—yeas, 4; nays, 9.

The amendment was lost.

Commissioner Harrison thought it the height of absurdity to prescribe just the number of children a man may have. The board of a child under 10 was trifling. A child over 10, if boarded by the county, could be made useful. In this country, as in Rome or Sparta, children were a blessing. Every preference should be given to a man with a wife and family lawfully begotten. [Applause, suppressed by the Chair very promptly.]

Commissioner Crawford offered an amendment to the effect that the board of all children [illegible] by the Board.

Commissioner Ashton said that the Romans and Spartans raised children to sacrifice to the public good.

Commissioner Harrison. No, sir!

A SYMPATHETIC COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner Ashton. Well, it was to their gods at any rate. Sympathy was one of his great elements; he was composed of sympathy; his joints were greased with sympathy. But the county did not support the families of the Board, and he didn't see why they should provide for the families of other officers of the county. He went into physiology. There were good and bad seasons for children just as there were for corn and wheat. There might be a good crop during the time the Warden was there. What would the county do then? It was wholly wrong and radically improper.

ENCOURAGING HOME INDUSTRY.

Commissioner Skelly said this was the West, and reproduction was to be encouraged. He had raised ten children, every one of them as big as any Commissioner present. He would not turn a man out because by some accident he had an additional child. He would not put fetters between a man and his wife. If a man who had only been ten years married, and had a dozen children, he would vote him $5.00 a month extra, instead of turning him out of office, so long as they were legitimate.

The amendment of Commissioner Crawford was then voted on and lost—yeas, 5; nays, 7.

The motion of Commissioner Harrison, limiting the number of children to those under 10 years of age, was adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 5.

THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN'S SALARY.

The salary of the County Physician, reported at $1,500 by the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, was taken up.

Commissioner Stearns inquired whether that included horse-hire and livery bills.

The Chair said not.

Mr. Stearns wanted to know where the Board was going to land. He moved that $1,500 include all transportation. It looked like child's play to go to work and undo what they had done. He regretted that it should go before the public in its present shape. It was humiliating to him to see it.

Commissioner Harrison said when he went to the Poor House and Insane Asylum, he felt, and Commissioner Stearns would have felt, ashamed to ask a good man to undertake the duties of Warden for $800. Hence he moved to rescind the former action of the Board.

Commissioner Stearns predicted terribly hard times for the city in the future.

Commissioner Jones inquired whether the County physician devoted his whole time to the duties of the county.

Commissioner Harrison said the County Physician was compelled to go to all *post mortems*, insane cases, practice in the jail and County Hospital, and visit the County Agent whenever he was called upon—three or four times a day, if necessary. He moved that $1,500 cover all transportation, except in attendance on *post mortems* outside the city.

Commissioner Ashton moved, as a substitute, that the salary be $1,800, and that it cover all expenses, of every nature.

The substitute was adopted.

PHYSICIAN AT THE POOR HOUSE.

The salary of the Physician of the Poor House and Insane Asylum, recommended by the committee at $1,000, amended by the Board to $1,000, was taken up.

Commissioner Ashton moved that it be fixed at $1,200 per annum, inclusive of board for himself, wife, and not exceeding two children, under the age of 10 years.

It was carried.

THE BAILIFF QUESTION.

The Chair stated that a question had been raised on the effect of the action of the Board rescinding their former action in fixing salaries, upon the pay of bailiffs.

It was found that it did not include the bailiffs.

WARDEN AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The salary of the Warden of the County Hospital, fixed by the committee at $800, and concurred in by the Board, was taken up.

Commissioner Ashton moved to fix it at $1,000 and board, with limitations as in other cases. It was agreed to.

THE JANITORS.

It was inquired of the Clerk what compensation would be fair for janitors.

Mr. Gindele said $50 a month had been paid to two janitors.

It was moved to give the janitor and watchman a certain sum, and let them hire their own help, but after a word or two the subject was laid on the table and referred to the Clerk.

SETTLED AT LAST.

A communication was received from Lambert Tree, the Judge of the Circuit Court, reporting that he thought three bailiffs were necessary for his branch of the court.

A similar communication from Judge Wallace, of the County Court, asking for two bailiffs.

A similar one was from Judge Porter, of the Superior Court, stating that he needed six bailiffs for the two common law branches of the court. In the chancery branch, two would be sufficient.

A similar one was from Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court. His experience demonstrated that three bailiffs were necessary.

Commissioner Skelly said the Judges had a right to as many bailiffs as they wanted.

Commissioner Stearns moved to rescind the action of the Board fixing the bailiffs' fees at $3 a day.

It was so determined.

He then moved that the salary be made $1,000 a year.

Commissioner Harrison wanted to make it a *per diem* of $2.50, but withdrew it after discussion, when the motion of Commissioner Stearns was adopted.

ELECTION OF COUNTY AGENT.

It was moved that the Board go into the election of County Agent. The motion prevailed.

Commissioner Roelle nominated John Dieden.

Commissioner Stearns nominated Jacob Schram.

Commissioner Harris nominated F. Harding.

Commissioner Skelly nominated C. G. Pusohek.

The first ballot resulted thus: whole number of votes cast, 13; necessary to a choice, 7; Dieden, 5; Schram, 2; Harding, 3; Pusohek, 1.

A second ballot was had, resulting, Dieden, 9; Schram, 2; Harding, 1.

Mr. Dieden was declared elected County Agent.

PHYSICIAN AT THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Board proceeded to elect a Physician of the Insane Asylum and Poor House. Commissioner White nominated Dr. Benjamin C. Miller. He spoke in the warmest terms of the industry, integrity, ability, and capacity of the gentleman named, and said he had yet to meet a man who would speak otherwise of him.

Dr. Tope was also nominated.

The ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Miller, who received 10 votes, Dr. Tope 2.

WARDEN AT THE POOR HOUSE.

Messrs. Kimberly, Henry, Wendt and Chase were nominated for the position of Warden of the Poor House and Insane Asylum. Mr. Kimberly was elected.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

For the office of County Physician, Dr. McCarthy was nominated, and, there being no opposition, was elected.

WARDEN AT THE HOSPITAL.

Messrs. G. W. Reynolds and William Goggin were nominated for the office of Warden of the County Hospital. Jacob Harth was also nominated.

Mr. Reynolds was elected after five ballots.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

THE ERA OF CHARITY.

Notable Letters and Contributions to Our Relief Within the Past Few Days—China Heard From—The Circuit of the Globe Complete.

CHINA.

The circuit of the globe is complete. Every known tribe and nation has assisted in the grand charity of the age, and now, at last, even China has sent in her portion. We were mildly astonished when England, Ireland, and France put down their names; we were amazed when we received drafts from Australia, the Sandwich Islands, and South America; but when Japan, and lastly, China, make the circuit complete, we are speechless, and await, with tolerable composure, the possible arrival of dowries from the King of Dahomey, or seal skins from under the North Pole. We have had remittances of almost every conceivable form of currency, and only these remain unmentioned in the list. Below will be found the correspondence which accompanied the remittance from China:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of despatch No. 78 on the 11th of November last from the Consul at Hong Kong, China, with which was transmitted a draft for $824.74, being the proceeds of a public concert given in that place for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Chicago. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

HAMILTON FISH.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, HONG KONG, Nov. 11, 1871.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the German Liedertafel, an amateur musical association of this colony, composed of German gentlemen, have given a public concert in aid of the sufferers by the recent great fire in Chicago; and they now request me to forward to the Secretary the sum of $824.74 to be appropriated in relief of those who have suffered by that great calamity. I enclose draft on Messrs. A. A. Low & Bros. made payable to the order of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, for that sum in gold. To the Germans of the colony belongs the credit of inaugurating this benevolent enterprise. They have, however, been sustained with great alacrity by all classes in making it a success. We have yet received no particulars of the great disaster at Chicago, but we have learned enough to know that it is fearful, and it has excited the liveliest sympathy in all breasts for our suffering countrymen.

I must not fail to mention that a distinguished American lady, known and honored at home and abroad, contributed very largely by her zeal and high art in music to the auspicious result attained.

I cannot close this despatch without expressing my profound admiration and obligation toward those who have conducted this admirable benefaction—esteemed all the more because it is a voluntary good will, begun and perfected in these distant parts, [illegible]. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

DAVID H. BAILEY, United States Consul.

The lady mentioned in such flattering terms above is Madame de Overbeck, wife of the Austrian Consul General at Hong Kong, daughter of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

BAVARIA.

Some three weeks ago the announcement was made in these columns that a very generous donation of money had been received in this city from Furth, Bavaria. The letter accompanying the money indicated that the donors desired to have it applied to the relief of their own countrymen, and accordingly the Mayor fixed upon the German Relief Society as the means of distribution, and addressed the following letter to its officers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 12, 1871.

Messrs. Franz Lackner, President, and Henry Greenebaum, Treasurer, of the German Aid Society:

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the inhabitants of Furth, Bavaria, through the courtesy of the Eagle Pencil Company, of New York, a draft for the sum of $2,322.[illegible], the same being the contribution of that generous town for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. Enclosed you will find copies of the full list of donors, and of the letter which covered the draft. From a careful consideration of this letter, I am inclined to think that the intention of the donors would be best fulfilled by placing their gift in the way of relieving their own countrymen who suffered, even to the exclusion of other and more general sources of assistance. The gift was evidently intended for the [illegible]. I would suggest that you take measures to have the enclosed list of donors published in the *Staats Zeitung* and other German newspapers. Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Greenebaum from the city, the Mayor's letter was not acted upon by the German Society until lately, but on Thursday the following letter was sent in reply to the Mayor's note of Dec. 12:

GERMAN RELIEF SOCIETY, CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th ult., addressed to Henry Greenebaum and myself, was received by me yesterday with an enclosure of $2,322.[illegible], being a collection by the inhabitants of Furth, Bavaria, transmitted through the courtesy of the Eagle Pencil Company of New York. Mr. Greenebaum, who is our Treasurer, and myself, at once paid the money to the German Relief Society, where you may rest assured the money will be judiciously applied to the relief of the sufferers. The society, whose duplicate receipt please find enclosed, thankfully accept the agreeable duty of expressing to you, to the Eagle Pencil Company, and to the generous citizens of Furth, their heartfelt thanks for the timely aid thus given.

In regard to your suggestion to publish the entire list of donors in the German papers here, I am inclined to say that this would be a departure from our ordinary rules, as we have always published only the name of the party immediately transmitting the funds, though we have several times received with them the entire subscription list. However, if the gentlemen of the Eagle Pencil Company especially desire it, we shall, of course, cheerfully comply with their wish. We shall be pleased to have you mention this in your communication to them. Again expressing to you the thanks of our society, I remain, with great regard, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LOCKNER, Chairman German Central Committee.

MONTREAL.

One of the most generous-minded and sympathetic letters that have come to hand during the "era of charity," as it may be called, is given below. It may be stated, moreover, that Montreal has not confined her efforts to kind and sympathetic utterances, but has shown her material appreciation of our needs by a donation of over $60,000. Annexed is the letter:

MONTREAL, Dec. 22, 1871.

Colonel C. G. Hammond:

MY DEAR SIR: I received your telegram of yesterday morning, and replied the substance of the enclosed statement of which your committee are no doubt regularly advised by mail of yesterday or to-day. Our city is possessed of but moderate wealth, and our contributions may not appear large in comparison with others, but a more universal and whole-hearted offering never went forth from any people. The initiative in the movement was taken by the Hon. John Young, one of the earliest, if not the pioneer, of the trade between Montreal and Chicago, and with equal fitness, Mr. Brydges, manager of our Chicago connection—the Grand Trunk Railway—and Chairman of our Chicago Relief, by his contributions for himself and the road in the first place, and his unwearied attention in carrying forward the efforts of the Relief, has contributed largely to its measure of success. I did not notice, in my telegram, the contributions of merchants, $2,100, but it is worthy of note that the first item was a case of the value of $400, from a lady (in business as a ladies' outfit establishment), and she is a widow.

Colonel H. B. Martindale, of Quebec, in promptly advising the British Government of the calamity that had befallen so many of your people, struck a response that touched our hearts with a feeling of sympathy, and I know must have met a universal response with you. I mention these features of our efforts, for I would like you to know that our hearts are with you, and that we watch with interest the evidences of your unwearied labors that must continue so many months, and that, although not many words of encouragement may reach you, there are those in every city and town on this continent—yes, "on both sides of the seas"—that, with increased faith in the power and permanence of the labor of love, will, in after years, refer to the "Chicago Relief and Aid Society" as an acknowledged example. With kindly greetings to your family and friends, yours sincerely,

HUGH MCLENNAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. Horner, Treasurer of the Newry (Ireland) Chicago Relief Fund, remits a bill on the Bank of England for £131 12s 3d, being the balance of the collection in that city. The same agency has already sent £200, so that the whole sum (over $1,600) forms a very handsome donation from a town of the size of Newry.

—Amherst, Mass., sends word that she has raised $831.50 and three cases of clothing for the relief fund.

—C. F. Langford, in behalf of the National Life Insurance Company, of Vermont, sends $50 "to be given as a New Year's present to the sufferers by the late fire."

—Kingston, Canada, has contributed $5,145.58 to the relief of our sufferers, for which she should have the credit. In the report of the Relief and Aid Society a large portion of this sum stands to the credit of Kingston, New York, through a typographical error.

—Henry L. Hoguet, of the firm of Wilmerding & Hoguet, New York, has transmitted $2,500 to the Relief and Aid Society, the same being a portion of the gift of Paris, France.

THE RING ALDERMEN.

Additional Indictments Found Against Montgomery, McAuley, and Walsh.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court yesterday presented thirty-nine true bills of indictment against persons charged with miscellaneous crimes and misdemeanors. Five of the indictments are against three Aldermen who have already been laid under charges. The duplication of the indictments as to two of these Aldermen only means that they are charged with the same offence in two forms.

James McAuley, two indictments for proposing to receive from Jacob Weil, as agent, $5,000 by way of bribery to use his influence in the Common Council to secure the purchase of Lots 17, 18, 19, and 20, except the south 78 feet of Lot 17, in Block 124, School-Section Addition, for school purposes.

James Walsh, indictment charging as in the case of McAuley.

Joseph A. Montgomery, two indictments, for proposing to receive, from Walter W. Allport, $2,400 for the use of his influence to secure the purchase, by the Common Council, from Allport and Hiram L. Lewis, of the realty situate on the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Throop streets, whereon to erect pumping works.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Opinion of the Corporation Counsel on Violations of the Fire Ordinance.

The Police Superintendent Instructed to Pull Down a Small Building, and Make a Test Case.

Police Court Constables and Their Duties.

A special meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan.

The question of the authority of the police to interfere with the erection of frame buildings within the fire limits, came up and was discussed at length. The following communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, whose opinion had been asked:

Mancel Talcott, President Board of Police:

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to the duty of the police to arrest persons found violating the fire ordinance by the erection of frame buildings within the fire limits, I reply that section 1, chapter 33, of Gary's Laws and Ordinances, page 308, expressly provide that the police "shall have power to arrest all persons found in the act of violating any law or ordinance, or aiding and abetting in any such violation," &c. Any person so arrested should be taken at the earliest practicable moment before the Police Justice of the division in which the offence was committed, for hearing and trial. The police, except with process, have no right to arrest any one not found in the act of violating a city ordinance; but, if found in the act, and as often as found in the act, such persons should be arrested.

It was stated, during the discussion of the question, that the erection of a frame building within the fire limits, without the permission of the Board of Public Works, was a violation of a city ordinance, and rendered the persons engaged in the work liable to arrest and punishment by fine. Quite a number of men, with a view of avoiding the penalties imposed by the ordinance prohibiting the erection of any frame structure within the fire limits after the 15th instant, without giving a bond of $5,000 that it shall be removed within one year, are putting up shanties with the intention of occupying them permanently, thus practically defeating the ordinance, for by that time any one who desires can have his little tinder-box completed. The city ordinance does not give authority to tear down a wooden structure, but the charter does. In order to test the question, it was decided to refer the opinion of the Corporative Counsel to the Superintendent of Police with instructions to assist the Fire Marshal to tear down any small building erecting in the burnt district. If the owner takes exception to this proceeding, he can bring the matter before the courts, and have the question of authority legally determined. A small building was selected for the reason if the decision of the court is adverse to the city, the expense involved will be immaterial.

POLICE COURT CONSTABLES.

The right of the Board to appoint policemen for duty as Police Court constables, also came up for consideration. It will be remembered that, at a recent meeting, some uncertainty in regard to this matter was manifested, and it was decided to obtain the opinion of the Mayor. His Honor did not submit a written opinion, but sent in the ordinance passed by the Council Dec. 21, 1871, providing for the establishment of a Police Court in each division, and empowering the Police Justice to select a member of the police force to attend the sessions and discharge the duties of a bailiff, under the direction of the Justice and in conformity with the provisions of the charter in relation to the powers of policemen.

It was urged that the Mayor, or the Justices, or the Common Council did not have any conception of the duties of a Police Court constable, so called; many doubtless supposed he was merely a figure-head, to run errands, and sweep out. Such is not the case. He makes returns on executions, and serves papers, which he has no legal right to do, as he is not a constable. The powers of a constable, it was said, could not be conferred upon a policeman by act of the Council or by appointment, and he has no right to take a person to the Bridewell in default of the payment of a fine.

Commissioner Sheridan thought the men now in office had better hold over until their successors were elected by the people.

Commissioner Rehm said the Police Court constables had not the power to levy, which an elected constable had. He thought it was illegal to appoint them.

It was finally agreed to consult the Corporation Counsel, and obtain his opinion about the appointment.

SECRET SESSION.

The Board then went into secret session, and considered the report of the Superintendent of Police, submitted last Monday, giving the number of men and officers on the police force, with their present duties and stations. The results of their deliberations will not be made known until the next regular session of the Board.

The powers of a special policeman were conferred upon William B. Hayes, of the Mayor's staff, and Philip Marshal, who is to do duty at the South Side Turner Hall.

SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL.

Losses Sustained by the Chicago Academy of Sciences and Chicago Historical Society—Donations for Both Societies Coming in—Mr. Scammon's Generosity.

The loss of the two buildings owned respectively by the Historical Society and the Academy of Sciences, by the Great Fire, was a blow to the scientific and literary men of the country, and especially of this city, which years of industry and liberality will not compensate for. Among the valuable things lost in the former building was the original Proclamation of Emancipation, which was framed and glazed, and exhibited with natural pride by the Society, as one of the most interesting *souveniers* of one of the most important events in the history of our country. That can never be replaced, and its loss was a national calamity. Besides this, crumbled into smoke and ruin the collections of pictures of value and books and pamphlets which it required years of persistent labor to get together.

The Academy of Sciences was also a sufferer to a very large extent. Though a young institution as compared with many in the East, it was larger than many that are regarded as first-class, and possessed several collections far more complete than any similar institution in the country could boast. It comprised, among its members, many of our wealthiest and most accomplished citizens, and the lectures in the course established by it were always well attended. A complete list of its losses was published in THE TRIBUNE on the occasion of the first meeting of the Academy after the fire. It was there determined that no time should be lost in resuming the labors of the Academy, and the Secretary, acting under instructions, set to work to receive donations. These have been gradually arriving, and the question of where to place them became one of grave importance.

To meet the emergency, Mr. J. Y. Scammon, who has always been ready to do something for the cause of literature and science, kindly stepped in and agreed to furnish a room for their accommodation. Accordingly a large room over the Marine Company's Bank, No. 12 Congress street, was promptly fitted up, and thanks to Mr. Scammon's generosity the donations which both the Academy of Sciences and the Historical Society are daily receiving, can be stored away in a place of safety, conveniently situated and easily accessible.

Meanwhile, the Secretaries of kindred societies throughout the country are invited to continue their donations of pamphlets from time to time, and aid in restoring, so far as restoration is possible, the ruined collection. They may be addressed to the Secretary of the Historical Society, or Academy of Sciences, at the Marine Bank Company's office.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Belated Pedestrian Peppered, "Held up," and Robbed of his Money, Overcoat and Boots.

It has been some time since any garroting has been done in this city, probably owing to the circumspection of the people who are obliged to be out late at night. The old method of "holding up" a belated pedestrian and relieving him of his valuables was not, as a general thing, unless the victim resisted, attended with bodily injury. The foot pads, however, have made an addition to the "holding up" business, which is not only effectual in securing silence, but is extremely painful. They tried its effect early yesterday morning, and were entirely successful. The victim was William Bonayne, of No. 232 Hubbard street. He was quietly walking along West Washington street at an early hour, and when he reached the corner of Ada street, two men slipped up and seized him. One threw a handful of pepper in his eyes, while the other held him up and enabled the pepper-thrower to search his pockets. He obtained $20 in greenbacks, but was not satisfied, for he pulled off Bonayne's over-coat, worth $50, and his boots, No. 7s, which cost $14. The helpless victim was by this time frantic with the pain in his optics, and by the time he succeeded in getting enough of the pepper out of his eyes to look about him, the garroters had disappeared. The police authorities were advised of the robbery, but the foot pads are still at large.

—It is the ambition of every true Philadelphian to live long enough to be mentioned in the Philadelphia *Ledger* as "one of the nine persons who died in Philadelphia last week at the advanced age of 80."

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINE.

Attention of capitalists and others interested in the manufacture of Brick is called to a machine for producing every grade and description, including the finest article of front pressed brick. For simplicity and cheapness of construction it is superior to all other machines. The principle is a novel one, never before adopted, entirely dispensing with pressure in every form, and manufactures from the crude clay. Guaranteed to produce a fine article of brick, with well-defined angles and edges, and a smooth surface, compact and solid in form, and able to resist the action of fire, absorb no moisture, creating no dampness to walls; also to be of a strength and solidity to sustain the greatest pressure. For further information address

ANTHONY ELTON, 1230 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. A. JENKINS,

LA CROSSE, WIS., Manufacturer of

Fire-Proof Wrought Iron Window Shutters.

They look like the common wooden blind having slats that turn in a similar manner, and are every way as convenient and pleasant and more thoroughly FIRE-PROOF than shutters made of one entire plate of iron, because the entire blind is hollow and of two thicknesses throughout, forming an air chamber between and not liable to warp under intense heat. These being made of many parts, can warp but little, and the effect can only be to open small crevices through which the air inclines toward the fire, not from it. Patented Nov. 17, 1868, and Aug. 24, 1869. Price, $1 per square foot, including hangings and fastenings, at manufactory in Massachusetts. Samples may be seen at G. P. RANDALL'S, Architect, No. 89 West Randolph st., corner Clinton.

INSURANCE.

TOTAL AMOUNT

OF

LOSSES BY THE GREAT FIRE

IN CHICAGO,

PAID BY THE

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Trustees First Methodist Epis. Church	$30,000
J. K. Botsford	10,000
Chamber of Commerce	25,150.50
Chas. L. Wilson	4,000
David Hunter	3,000
Patrick Carey	600
W. A. Rating, Ex.	20,000
W. A. Rating	3,000
M. Andrews	10,000
Mrs. M. Hines	600
D. Horton & Co.	7,500
Hale & Ayer	20,000
Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore	20,000
Geo. R. Bracknell	900
Dix & Case	10,987.10
Chicago and China Tea Co.	10,000
American Clock Co.	10,000
D. B. Fisk & Co.	20,000
Stephen Swift	15,000
Mrs. C. Brasell	1,000
Michael Raffy	2,000
D. W. Irwin & Co.	10,108.68
D. R. Holt	15,000
Clement, Morton & Co.	10,000
Gould Bros.	5,000
Walter Wright	10,000
Harriet M. Lay	10,0[illegible]
do do	352.63
Isaac H. Burch	12,000
S. P. Sladden & Co.	5,000
J. S. Saberton	4,2[illegible]
Jno. H. Muhlke	2,000
Ernest Uhlich & J. N. Muhlke	5,000
J. W. Stearns & Sons	[illegible]
Chas. Gossage & Co.	16,000
Chas. Gossage & Co.	20,000
Simpson, Norwell & Co.	9,279.[illegible]
Hart, Asten & Co.	3,016.50
Henry W. King & Co.	20,379.[illegible]
Bradner, Smith & Co.	10,000
Markley, Alling & Co.	20,000
Thos. Watson	10,000
Bruno Kratzenstein	900
Sibley & Endicott	15,000
Stettauers & Wineman	20,000
Ira P. Bowen & Co.	9,[illegible]
C. T. Beal & Co.	[illegible]
Webster Bros.	4,[illegible]
Sweet, Dempster & Co.	8,[illegible]
L. B. Otis	[illegible]
Joel Bigelow	4,000
S. C. Griggs & Co.	20,000
Day, Allen & Co.	8,[illegible]
Wm. Hickling	4,000
Geo. E. Walker	27,[illegible]
Joseph E. Otis	4,000
F. A. Bryan	25,000
N. Matson & Co.	10,000
Sands Ale Brewing Co.	6,000
Union Building Co.	20,000
J. A. B. Waldo	1,800
Geo. L. Otis	4,000
Jas. & L. B. Otis	10,000
L. B. Otis	20,000
Samuel Cole	1,[illegible]
Jno. V. Farwell & Co.	45,000
C. M. Henderson & Co.	5,[illegible]
A. D. & H. Reed	15,000
A. D. & H. Reed	13,469.56
A. D. Reed	6,000
Barnum Blake	15,000
G. H. & L. Laflin	19,977.80
A. D. Reed, Guardian	5,000
M. Kronberg	4,500
Thomas McCormick	1,[illegible]
Wells & Faulkner	5,000
J. M. Williams & W. H. Ferry	10,9[illegible]
Margaret W. Field	7,000
Benjamin Carpenter	7,[illegible]
S. B. Cobb	9,000
C. P. Kellogg & Co.	22,[illegible]
Rosa Eisenbach	1,400
Seeberger & Breakey	15,000
M. Kronberg	4,320
M. Kronberg	3,[illegible]
Samuel Johnston	18,000
Brother Matthew, Director of the Christian Brothers	20,000
Illinois Central Railroad, on account in advance of settlement	100,000
Hamlin, Hale & Co.	25,000
John C. Garland	10,000
H. A. Kohn & Bro.	5,000
Peter C. Brooks, Jr.	20,000
Parkhurst T. Wilkinson	2,[illegible]
Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company	10,000
C. Summerfield & Co.	5,[illegible]
P. J. Hussander	5,000
Gould Bros.	5,000
Epstein, Goodman & Co.	1,[illegible]
Jillett & King	5,[illegible]
W. G. Mosley	200
Hale, Ayer & Co.	18,[illegible]
Barnum Bros.	[illegible]
W. S. Johnston	20,000
Henry Brinkworth	3,[illegible]
Peter Mooney	7,[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad (Making Total Payment $182,[illegible])	82,[illegible]
Randall, Hall & Co.	7,500
Cleveland Paper Co.	5,000
D. W. & A. Keith & Co.	4,815.23
Wm. Blair & Co.	20,000
Fitch, Williams & Co.	12,[illegible]
R. B. Appleby	12,000
J. W. Butler & Co.	10,000
McAuley, Yoe & Co.	[illegible]
Gage Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
J. J. McGrath	3,000
Field, Leiter & Co.	64,[illegible]
Sands' Ale Brewery	18,[illegible]
Hiram Wheeler	10,000
Mrs. L. Grand	22,700
Gage Bros. & Rice	10,000
Bowen, Hunt & Winslow	20,000
Bowen, Hunt & Winslow	10,000
Samuel Johnston	1,000
F. & E. Jaeger	5,000
Jones & Loughlin	30,000
J. M. Stine, Kramer & Co.	13,[illegible]
L. A. Gamble	3,000
Davis Bros.	40,000
Spalding & LaMonte	5,000
Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co.	[illegible]
Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.	20,000
Samuel Cole	3,000
H. A. Kohn & Bro.	6,[illegible]
A. G. Downs & Co.	12,001.37
Malcolm McNeill	20,000
George Armour	15,000
Mead & Higgins	[illegible]
Mead & Higgins	[illegible]
George Smith	10,000
Reid, Murdock & Fischer	[illegible]
Hayden & Kay	5,000
Estate J. B. Turner	[illegible]
Wilson Bros.	10,000
J. Sheriffs & Son	17,500
Rothschild, Schroder & Eliel	30,000
Farrington, Brewster & Co.	17,[illegible]
Warner & Gould	1,500
John P. Moore	2,000

Vincent, Nelson & Co.	[illegible]
R. M. Hobson & Co.	[illegible]
J. Weil & Bro.	[illegible]
J. L. Wayne & Son	[illegible]
F. C. Sherman	[illegible]
J. & E. Buckingham	[illegible]
J. Young Scammon	[illegible]
S. E. Gallup, Trustee	[illegible]
H. A. Kohn & Bro.	[illegible]
W. W. Phelps	[illegible]
Geo. A. Robbins	[illegible]
Mrs. F. C. Adams	[illegible]
Mrs. A. T. Woodworth	[illegible]
Samuel H. Robbins	[illegible]
Sherman, Hall & Cook	[illegible]
Field, Benedict & Co.	[illegible]
The Prentice Co.	[illegible]
L. Gould & Co.	[illegible]
J. P. & J. D. White	[illegible]
P. & H. Schuttler	[illegible]
Edwin Hunt	[illegible]
Thomas Mackin	[illegible]
Reed & Bushnell	[illegible]
F. Peck & T. Wright, Trustees	[illegible]
J. H., Geo. S. & C. T. Bowen	[illegible]
F. N. Kales, Trustee	[illegible]
Haskin, Martin & Wheeler	[illegible]
A. N. Fullerton	[illegible]
J. K. C. Forrest	[illegible]
Miller Bros. & Keep	[illegible]
J. C. Rue	[illegible]
Marion Munger	[illegible]
Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.	[illegible]
Heath & Milligan	[illegible]
Marston & Peck Bros.	[illegible]
Cobb Bros.	[illegible]
H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro.	[illegible]
Keith Bros.	[illegible]
George L. Dunlap	[illegible]
Crerar, Adams & Co.	[illegible]
George Armour	[illegible]
Edwin Hunt & Sons	[illegible]
M. Graff & Co.	[illegible]
John B. Drake	[illegible]
E. Schneider & Co.	[illegible]
Mayhon, Daly & Co.	[illegible]
Heath & Milligan	[illegible]
C. H. Quinlan	[illegible]
James Huskey	[illegible]
Rosenfeld & Rosenberg	[illegible]
Leopold, Kuh & Co.	[illegible]
Alston, Devoe & Co.	[illegible]
James S. Kirk & Co.	[illegible]
Hall, Kimbark & Co.	[illegible]
Dr. John Phillips	[illegible]
Robert Hill	[illegible]
Buck & Rayner	[illegible]
J. R. Sullivan	[illegible]
Bliss & Sharp	[illegible]
Mrs. S. S. Brinkerhoff	[illegible]
L. M. Cobb & Co.	[illegible]
Carson, Pirie & Co.	[illegible]
Pacific Hotel Co.	[illegible]
Mrs. Mary Steel	[illegible]
Kirk, Coleman & Co.	[illegible]
Jacob Friedman	[illegible]
P. & H. Schuttler & C. Holtz	[illegible]
P. Gillespie	[illegible]
C. B. & J. V. Farwell	[illegible]
C. B. Farwell	[illegible]
Dana, Westlake & Covert	[illegible]
Rudolph & Thomlin	[illegible]
Biggs, Spencer & Co.	[illegible]
Gilbert Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]
Joseph Matteson	[illegible]
Biddle & Hunt	[illegible]
Stanton & Co.	[illegible]
J. B. A. Kern	[illegible]
Benj. E. Sherman	[illegible]
Hibbard & Spencer	[illegible]
Albert Crosby	[illegible]
Mrs. A. M. Shumway	[illegible]
J. & W. Ragan	[illegible]
King, Bros. & Co.	[illegible]
R. B. Roberts	[illegible]
Merriam, Mosely & Co.	[illegible]
Stark & Allen	[illegible]
Mrs. Marion Munger	[illegible]
Ranny & Inglis	[illegible]
Spear & Crofoot	[illegible]
H. H. Porter	[illegible]
H. H. Porter	[illegible]
J. K. C. Forrest	[illegible]
C. T. Reynolds	[illegible]
T. B. Weber & Co.	[illegible]
T. B. Weber & Co.	[illegible]
B. F. Sherman	[illegible]
J. Y. Scammon	[illegible]
F. L. Schmidgall	[illegible]
W. S. Johnston	[illegible]
Lill's Chicago Brewing Company	[illegible]
Rand, McNally & Co.	[illegible]
Jenkinson & Keats	[illegible]
Trustees Fourth Presbyterian Church	[illegible]
A. A. Munger	[illegible]
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer	[illegible]
J. W. Stein	[illegible]
W. Danning	[illegible]
J. Y. Scammon	[illegible]
R. B. Roberts	[illegible]
A. McNally	[illegible]
Root & Cady	[illegible]
Young Men's Christian Association	[illegible]
Allen & Mackey	[illegible]
Allen & Mackey	[illegible]
J. W. Doane & Co.	[illegible]
J. W. Doane & Co.	[illegible]
J. W. Doane & Co.	[illegible]
J. W. Doane & Co.	[illegible]
Ritchie & Duck	[illegible]
Ritchie & Duck	[illegible]
Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson	[illegible]
J. M. Williams	[illegible]
C. R. Sawyer & Co.	[illegible]
Huck's Chicago Brewing Co.	[illegible]
Huck's Chicago Brewing Co.	[illegible]
Huck's Chicago Brewing Co.	[illegible]
Marshall Field	[illegible]
W. H. Horstman & Son	[illegible]
Laflin, Butler & Co.	[illegible]
C. B. Farwell & J. M. Bemis	[illegible]
Beck & Wirth	[illegible]
Blackburn Brothers	[illegible]
Blackburn Brothers	[illegible]
Whitney Brothers & Yundt	[illegible]
Charles Krause	[illegible]
Cahn, Wampold & Co.	[illegible]
L. Eisenbach	[illegible]
Mrs. B. Eisenbach	[illegible]
Spear & Crofoot	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]
M. Kronberg	[illegible]
A. Booth	[illegible]
Reid, Murdock & Fischer	[illegible]
William Kirkwood	[illegible]
F. Jaeger	[illegible]
J. R. Sullivan	[illegible]
Murry Nelson & Co.	[illegible]
William Woods	[illegible]
Wight, Dunton & Co.	[illegible]
J. V. Clarke	[illegible]
L. & R. Berlizheimer	[illegible]
L. & R. Berlizheimer	[illegible]

Losses Paid in Cash, Dec. 30, '71, $3,176,083.87
Amount of Policies unadjusted, 109,000.00
Total amount of Losses - - - $3,285,083.87

The Losses of this Company being payable in Cash, the above payments have been made in full, without any deduction for interest.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE, No. 5 West Madison street.

WILLIAM WARREN,

General Agent for Northwestern States.

GRAND DUCAL MUNIFICENCE.

A Princely Gift by Alexis to the Relief Fund—Five Thousand Dollars to be Distributed Among the Needy.

The Russian Grand Duke is as noble in heart as he is exalted in birth and manly in appearance. Apart from his high rank, his sterling qualities of heart had won for him the most exalted regard of the people of Chicago, but his last act in this city will [illegible] that respect to genuine affection and admiration, and his munificent remembrance of the poor will keep him warmly in the remembrance of our poor and rich long years after the mere incidents of his visit here shall have passed out of men's minds. Just before taking his final departure from Chicago, His Imperial Highness, through Admiral Possiet, addressed to Mayor Medill the following note:

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1872.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago: [illegible] His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, desiring to express his sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers who were rendered destitute by the calamity which destroyed the great part of the city of Chicago, has instructed me to send you a check for $5,000, to be distributed among them in the way you think most likely to be useful in relieving their distress. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, POSSIET.

To this Mayor Medill has made the following reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1872.

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis: [illegible] I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Jan. 4, instant, at the hands of Admiral Possiet, enclosing a cheque for $5,000, "to be distributed among the sufferers by fire of this city in the way you think most likely to be most useful in relieving their distress."

I accept the trust, and will discharge it in accordance with my best judgment; and in the name of the people of Chicago, I tender your Imperial Highness our sincere thanks for this munificent donation. Your benevolence touches them tenderly, and will long be remembered with lively gratitude. It will be accepted as an evidence of your generosity of heart, and as a convincing proof that sympathy and compassion are not bounded by continents, oceans, or races. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were Filed for Record on Friday, January 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

THE ROCHESTER HORROR.

A Bloody Day—Capture of the Ravisher Howard—Attempts at Lynching—The Militia Called Out—An Excited Crowd—The Soldiers Fire upon the People—Fearful Slaughter.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, Jan. 3.

[illegible] Monday morning we gave the details of a foul crime committed by a negro on a little girl named Cecelia Ochs, whose parents reside at No. 75 Francis street. The efforts of the police and the detectives to secure Howard on Monday night were of no avail. But Captain Sullivan and Roundsman McCormick had succeeded in getting a clue which they were sure would lead to his arrest. [illegible] Howard was staying at the house of a relative named Miller, who lives in the Dugway at Penfield. They went down there at about 4 o'clock in the morning, and waited until the family arose, about 7 o'clock, and they entered and arrested Howard, [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry Merlan was also shot down by the fatal fire of the militia. He was standing on Exchange street, in front of Warfield & Co.'s oil store, at the moment, or, as some assert, was passing that store on his way home from work, and therefore not at all involved in the riot. He was taken into Hugh Devitt's saloon, corner of Spring and Court streets, where Dr. Langworthy attended him. The bullet struck him in front, piercing the stomach. He also died in a few minutes after removal to the saloon. Deceased lived on Bartlett street, and the body was taken to his residence. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and a young man 20 years of age.

In the same saloon was also taken John Hurecht, shot through the calf of the right leg. He was attended by Dr. Langworthy. He is a laborer, and about [illegible] years of age. He stated that he was walking along Exchange street when shot, and had nothing to do with the riot. He lives at No. 36 German street. There is nothing to prevent his recovery.

Louis Hamp and Elias Swanton were wounded, and immediately carried to Dr. Ely's office, on Fitzhugh street, and cared for by Drs. W. S. Ely and W. W. Ely. Hamp was shot through the thigh, the bullet penetrating the limb. He was also struck in the left arm near the elbow. His condition was extremely critical. The physicians declared that the arm would probably have to be amputated, and this, together with the wound in the thigh, will render his recovery doubtful. He was removed to the City Hospital. He is a young man, a laborer, and lives at No. 5 Bay street.

Elias Swanton was, as far as ascertained, not seriously hurt. He had evidently been in the crowd when the troops charged, having received a bayonet-wound in the back. He is a laborer, living at No. 159 Atkinson street, and a young man under 20.

John Nolan was another victim. He was shot down and immediately removed by his friends to St. Mary's Hospital. Drs. Carroll and Casey attended him. He was shot through the right lung and right arm. He is not expected to recover. He lives on Pinnacle avenue.

Joseph Kohle is the last of the victims, as far as ascertained. The ball entered anterior to the right axilla (arm-pit), passing deep in and backward. The wound is severe, but not necessarily fatal. The injured man was attended by Dr. Hovey, to whose office he was brought. The ball was not extracted. He is 30 years of age, and resides at No. 7 Kirk street, in the Fourteenth Ward.

The greater part of the crowd now gathered around the places into which some of the dead and wounded had been carried, and bitter threats were made against the military. [illegible]

All the police were called together by order of the Commissioners, and a detachment, under command of Captain Sullivan, was sent to the scene.

At 12½ o'clock some shots were again fired by the soldiers. About fifty men were standing at the corner of Court and Exchange streets, and at them the shots seem to have been directed. The crowd were not making any demonstrations or annoying the soldiers in any shape.

We have set out to give as near as may be a truthful account of the whole proceeding, and, therefore, are compelled to state that the grave charge of drunkenness is made against some of the soldiers who were engaged in the firing last night. The charge comes from a perfectly trustworthy source. It is, that a number of the privates, and even one of the officers, were considerably the worse for liquor.

Both Captains Lauer and Swartz deny giving the order to fire. They state that they cautioned the men against it. Captain Lauer furthermore states that, when the firing begun, he stopped it as soon as possible, threw up three muskets with his sword, and took another away from one of his command.

We have no heart to comment on this whole subject. There will be an investigation, and it is best to await the disclosure of all the facts.

—The Lebanon (Ky.) *Standard* has the following golden opportunity for anyone who "fills the bill:" "A young lady—wealthy, beautiful, and accomplished—wants a handsome, intellectual gentleman to go with her on a bridal tour to Europe the 1st of June. N. B.—None but intellectual men need apply. Send pedigree. Address Adrienne St. Clair, care *Standard* office, Lebanon."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

Grain, particularly wheat, is up, and railroad stocks are down. These are the prominent features of markets and finances to-day. In both cases, however, the movements seem to be only speculative reactions from the tendency of a week or two ago, when the movement of prices was exactly the reverse. In the case of stocks it has probably been a pressure to realize the advance of the last week or two.

Money continues stringent in New York and other Eastern markets, but it seems hardly probable that it can continue so very long. It is estimated that the total of the January interest and dividend disbursements in the Atlantic cities and the country immediately tributary thereto, will amount to $150,000,000, besides considerable amounts in all the Western cities. This, of course, is not any addition to the actual available capital in the country, but it will set capital in circulation which has been locked up. [illegible]

[illegible]

Messrs. A. G. Sanford & Co., No. 43 Hubbard court, in this city, agents for *Poor's Railroad Manual for the United States*, have very liberally offered to furnish duplicate copies of that very valuable work to every railroad official who lost one by the great fire in this city.

In every great fire, and in the loss of every steamboat on the lakes and rivers, and by thousands of other accidents, great numbers of National Bank notes must be destroyed from time to time. In these cases there can be no proof given of the loss of particular bills of particular banks, and as the owners lost the amount the query is frequently made: Who gains by this loss—the banks or the government? In answer to this, it may be said that as long as the banks continue in business, there is no gain to either. The banks are simply supposed to be liable for that much more outstanding circulation than there is really in existence. But when a bank goes into liquidation, it can take up its bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure its circulation only by paying over to the Treasurer a sum of money in greenbacks, equal to the amount of its outstanding circulation. As there could be no proof of the loss or destruction of particular bank bills, those that were destroyed would still be considered as outstanding, and the government would get the benefit.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

[illegible table]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Gold was weak and lower at 108¾ and 109. Loans were made at 1-16, 5-64 and 1-32 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $63,000,000. The Gold Room adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Governments quiet and steady.

In the morning railway and miscellaneous speculation were very lame, and prices declined ½ to 1 per cent, but afterward the decline was recovered, and the market was steady in the afternoon, although a little unsettled at intervals. [illegible]

Money, 7 per cent gold.

State bonds dull and steady.

There was a report on the street to-day that prominent London bankers had offered to take six hundred millions of new Government bonds. This report weakened both gold and exchange.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

[illegible table]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

[illegible table]

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,007 bu wheat; 6,800 bu corn; 1,486 bu oats; 880 bu rye; 1,268 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 44 cars wheat; 232 cars corn; 35 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 10 cars barley. Total, 414 cars, or 158,000 bu.

[illegible]

The Missouri *Republican* of yesterday contains an article on the trade and commerce of St. Louis in 1871. We make the following extract, touching points not noted in our summary of the 3d instant:

"In manufactures there has been a gratifying increase in the amount of capital employed, in the annual product, and in the amount of wages paid out and the number of hands employed. [illegible]

The Daily Commercial *Bulletin* of this city, gives the following statement of hog-packing in the West:

[illegible table]

[illegible]

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was very weak, partially on account of a rumor that Liverpool was lower. [illegible]

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

BUTTER—The market was without perceptible change, the demand [illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIAL—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

EGGS—Remain comparatively steady at [illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Were dull at about former prices. Choice, sound apples are in light stock, and are firmly held, but common lots are plenty and weak. [illegible]

GROCERIES—Nothing new was noted in the condition of this market. The demand at present is of the "hand to mouth" order, and but for the fact that the stocks are light a general softening in prices might be looked for. Values remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible table]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a reasonably active movement in this market, and the exceeding firmness that has prevailed for some time past shows no signs of abatement. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—There was a good demand at the prices given below:

[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—The wool trade continues fairly active without important change in values. We quote:

[illegible table]

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the current rates per 100 lbs:

[illegible table]

[illegible table]

Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

[illegible table]

The following were the shipments:

[illegible table]

CATTLE—[illegible]

[illegible table]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

HOGS—The hog market was active, excited and higher. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

SHEEP—There was a more liberal supply on sale to-day, but there was no surplus, there being ready buyers for all the offerings, and at full former rates. [illegible]

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—11:15 a. m.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 10⅞@10¾d; Orleans, 10¾@11d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 10,000 bales; [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Market quiet but firm. Agents are commencing to show their new spring styles to early buyers, and there is every indication that goods will open higher. [illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Beeves—[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—COTTON—Less active, advanced; sales, 3,000; middling upland, 20½c.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

We are confident that Chicago loves Alexis, for she has betrayed her passion, as is often done in cases of love on a smaller scale, by exhibiting herself to him in her least favorable aspect. In her palmiest days Chicago was never very graceful at lionizing; and she shows to especial disadvantage under her present serious drawbacks. Chicago's *forte* is, not show, but business; and if seen by a visitor, whether Imperial or otherwise, in her great and characteristic act of doing three days' work in one, and her other marvellous Western feat of making a good deal that is substantial out of what appears to ordinary eyes to be nothing at all, that visitor invariably goes away with an agreeable and unalloyed emotion of admiration. Inasmuch as this method of "receiving" our Russian visitor has been departed from, we have, doubtless, exhibited ourselves to him (and to his nation, if the reader choose to consider it so) at a disadvantage; but, as already remarked, we have thereby demonstrated, with tolerable clearness, that we love Alexis exceedingly,—or, at least, that we cherish an *entente* extremely *cordiale* toward the Russian nation.

The total abstinence party is certainly gaining ground. The press, from New Haven to New Orleans, published, on Jan. 1, immediately after the inevitable ode stating that the old year had afflicted us

By fire and flood,
With tears and blood,

a stirring appeal to feminine America "not to drag down to perdition a human soul," by offering their callers liquid as well as solid refreshment. Considering the small proportion of our people who make New Year's calls, the assertion of a leading religious journal, that nine-tenths of the intoxication in the country throughout the year is caused by too profuse hospitality on this one day, seems quite unfounded. It rather belongs with a startling remark in a lately-published work by Dora D'Istria, to the effect that "One-half of the male population of America die of drunkenness."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner of West Randolph and Halsted-sts., for work. Visiting brethren always welcome. By order of the W. M. SAMUEL C. SMITH, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Wanted, to loan or purchase, the "Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons of England." Address H. PAGE, 560 West Van Buren-st., Chicago.

A. I. O. K. S. B.

All members of Noah Lodge 25 are particularly requested to attend a meeting Sunday, Jan. 7, at 1 p. m., at the new hall, [illegible] HENRY GOODMAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

The Committee of the Lodges who have been appointed to confer with the Relief Committee, will meet at headquarters on this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Per order Committee. E. B. SHERMAN, Sec'y Relief Committee I. O. O. F.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH'N RAILWAY CO.

Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.

General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Red Line Transit Co.

Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

South Shore Line.

Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Empire Line.

Office, No. 198 Pacific-av.

TO RENT.

JOHNSTON'S BUILDING,

Cor. Clark and Washington-sts.,

Bank Rooms, Law Offices, Insurance Offices, Real Estate Offices, ready for use May 1. Plans on the ground.

SAFES.

For Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES,

AND FOR

Vault Doors, Iron Vaults AND BANK WORK,

GO TO

HERRING & CO.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WM. E. ROLLO

has removed from No. 201 West Randolph-st. to No. 5 Union Central Block, on Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan,

In large sums, to good men on good titles. Inquire of O. P. GLOVER, Cashier, 388 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Mullin & Church is dissolved from this date. [illegible] O. B. MULLIN. B. F. CHURCH. Chicago, Dec. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

SECURE SEATS NOW TO HEAR THE GREAT PULPIT ORATOR,

THOMAS K. BEECHER,

DEFINE

"THE NEGATIVE ILLUSION"

NEXT TUESDAY EVENING.

Tickets for sale at West Side Library, [illegible]

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Unprecedented success of the GREAT

Arlington's Minstrels!

A COMPANY OF STARS.

An entire change of programme.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS!

Produced with new and beautiful scenery. Arlington in his great character of PETER DAY. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF

THE WYNDHAMS!

CASTE!

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Monday, MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Grand Spectacular Drama of the

MISTLETOE BOUGH!

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 & 9 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, and Stoves,

[illegible]

On Saturday, Jan. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

Horses, Carriages, and Wagon Sale every Saturday and Tuesday, at 10 a. m., at stables, 421 State-st. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. O. BRIGGS.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Having purchased the entire stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths of Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co., I will sell them at very low prices until February 1.

Orders from the country trade solicited on usual terms.

SPENCER H. PECK,

31 and 33 South Canal-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BRICK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Consignments of all kinds of Bricks and Building Material solicited immediately, as we are getting more orders than we can possibly fill. [illegible]

Musselwhite & Co., 67 West Lake-st.

P. S.—50,000 No. 1 Milwaukee white and common red bricks (Chicago size) for sale to-day in lots to suit.

WATCHES.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties holding claims against this company, whose proofs of loss have not been accepted, or whose losses are not yet adjusted, are hereby notified that the office of the company will be closed in this city on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

Jan. 5, 1872.

HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents,

NO. 452 WABASH-AV.

Office rooms of the above company for rent; possession given immediately.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Will buy more adjusted claims in the above company. C. H. [illegible], 596 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

April Certificates Wanted

By SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 32 West Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 393 Wabash-av.

R. G. DUN & CO.

GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

Reopened.

The old firm of J. P. & J. B. WHITE will open this week a good assortment of WOODEN and WILLOW WARE, etc., at 88 West Randolph-st.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER,

OF WAUKESHA, WIS.

Sufferers from the late fire! If you want restoration from the excitement and over-fatigue, drink the above water. J. W. MILLS, Agent for Illinois. Wholesale and retail Supply Depot, 730 Wabash-av. All orders by mail promptly filled.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BRAND'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN FULL OPERATION.

No. 596 Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.

HOTELS.

ARTIC HOUSE,

95 & 97 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

FRED. KLUSSMAN, having purchased the above well-known Hotel on Jan. 1, [illegible] would be pleased to see all his old friends and as many new ones as wish to call on him.

FOR SALE.

TO TANNERS.

FOR SALE—300 cords Hemlock Bark. Also, lease of ground and tannery building, with fixtures for tanning and wood drying, on North Branch. [illegible] CLARK, at [illegible] Wood and Coal Yard, foot of Grove-st., North Branch.

OPHTHALMIC.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

OFFICES—22 West Madison-st., from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

For sale or rent, a first-class gallery in Beloit, Wis. [illegible] T. DWIGHT, Jr. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

The oldest SPECIALIST in Chicago, in the treatment of CHRONIC and BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and ORGANIC WEAKNESS, [illegible]

[illegible] GREAT FIRE [illegible] GO, [illegible] & GLOBE [illegible] PANY.

[illegible], '71, $3,176,083.87

[illegible]sted, 109,000.00

[illegible] $3,285,083.87

[illegible] being payable in [illegible] have been made in [illegible] tion for interest.

[illegible] 5 West Madison street

[illegible] WARREN,

[illegible] nt for Northwestern States

"A GOOD ENOUGH MORGAN."

The Apache Chief Cochise and His Father—The Golden Mountain and the Sacred Legend.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the fall of 1870, while sitting on the porch of the hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico, a party of twelve horsemen approached. Their horses were jaded and gaunt as from a long and difficult journey. The riders were dressed in buckskin overshirts, cavalry pants, heavy boots, and large Mexican spurs. Dismounting at the hotel, the horses and men were cared for. A tall, slim, hickory-iron sort of a man, who seemed to be leader, made arrangements aside with the landlord. After supper, falling into conversation with the leader of the party, I learned, in the course of the evening, that they were a party of prospectors sent out to the mountains in the northern part of New Mexico and Arizona, in the interest of a company of St. Louis capitalists. The Captain, as he proved to be, and so I shall hereafter call him, was an educated man, and a member of the company, and went on this perilous and toilsome expedition to satisfy a roving and restless disposition. They had gone beyond their intended limit at starting, and had penetrated into the edge of the Apache country. They had numerous fights with the Indians; but, being all old Indian-fighters, had brought all their number back, though not without some ugly scars. At one time their whole number were taken prisoners by a midnight surprise and double their number of Apaches. They were held prisoners two days, and marched toward the Apache chief town, where they were to form the subject of a grand roast. But, the second night, they escaped by a stratagem, taking with them the leader of the Apache band, whom they afterwards released on certain [illegible] women and children, and of whom our folks at Washington are so fond. The white party, before their escape, understanding something of their captors' language, unknown to them, learned, from a word let fall here and there, that the Indians had knowledge of some very rich mines, which the specimens that they had with them amply showed; but, from the desultory character of the remarks, could not learn the location of the treasure; and it was to this fact that the Chief owed his life. This Chief they spared when making their escape, at which time they sent the rest of the band to their long homes. They promised the Chief his life and liberty if he would show them the "Golden Mountain," and tell them the "Sacred legend of his fathers," which seemed to be in some way associated with the Golden Mountain. To this he finally assented, as the price of his life and liberty. The riches of the Golden Mountain they found even greater than the extravagant stories of the savages had led them to believe; but it is located in the heart of the Apache country, and utterly inaccessible till the Apaches are subdued. The guarding of this Golden Mountain, the keeping of the whites out of gold-fields of absolutely inestimable wealth, hoarded and piled up in the mountains of Arizona, is the first and greatest cause of the implacable hostility of the Apaches, even greater than the second cause: revenge. This Chief showed them this wealth, guarded by the whole Apache nation, of which Captain —— is prepared to take possession, with mills and mining apparatus, as soon as the Apaches are subdued. The Chief gave them his legend, and they, as men of honor even to a captive savage, set him free.

"And the legend," says the Captain, "it being late, I'll give you in the morning."

"So here's to bed. Good night."

In the morning the Captain and I walked apart to the outskirts of the town, to a grassy knoll, and, sitting there, he related to me the following strange, weird story.

A party of Apaches, while lying in ambush one day in the latter part of December, 1820, in Chihuahua, Mexico, on the Rio Grande, across the river from what is now the town of El Paso, Texas, watching a travelling cavalcade as it passed a clump of small trees, saw one of the number spring from his horse into the dense chapparal and disappear from the view of the horsemen. The cavalcade fired a few shots at or toward him, and a half dozen of them dismounted and pursued in the direction he took, but of no avail. The escaping man ran directly toward where the Apaches lay in the bushes and ran into their midst. They seized and bound him, mounted, and lashed him on to a horse, and at once took flight. They travelled toward the Apache chief town by a circuitous and concealed route, and reached it after six days' travel.

The prisoner was much alarmed at first; but, finding that his death was not to be immediate, he seemed to put his mind to studying out some plan of escape; but they kept him securely bound till they arrived in camp. Then they decided to keep him till a grand *fete* day, some months ahead, and then put him through the gauntlet and end his life in a grand carnival. He for some time [illegible] as a captive bear, walked up and down his small enclosure, and talked to himself incessantly. But, before the day arrived for his taking off,—this is the Captain's term, not the Indian's,—he had become somewhat resigned to his captivity, had learned something of the Apache language, and gave them something of his history. They got interested in him, and promised him his life in return for his solemn promise that he would never attempt to escape. He married the Chief's daughter, and, on the death of the Chief, became Chief himself. He had four sons and a daughter. The oldest son became Chief in his turn, and is the Chief who is the subject of our story.

The white Chief taught them, while among them, the secrets of the Great Spirit, and these secrets have enabled them to make the Apaches the strongest tribe in the West; to pass through the country of the white man in safety everywhere; to obtain information of their enemies and their movements always, and from their very enemies themselves; and, by pass-words and signs, to know an enemy or a friend as far as seen. They always have kept, and still keep, one of their educated half-breeds in the camp of the whites, and, by the secrets of this great society, he is always able to keep them informed of every movement of any kind, and of every plan for attack on them, as soon as that plan is known to the Chiefs of the enemy [illegible]. And, when captured, they [illegible] almost always sure to effect an escape, released by some member of this society among the enemy. The great white Chief told them that the society extended all over the world; taught them all the ceremonies connected with it; taught this maiden to make the badges and insignia worn by the initiated, and on certain days, the 24th day of June, and some others, they walked in procession, and held a grand dance at night. They believed him to be the son of the Great Spirit. He is buried at the Golden Mountain, and his grave is walled and covered with gold, and is their sacred place of worship. They gather now every year on the 24th day of June. This great white Chief told them he was "moons" (months) on his journey from his starting point; that he was taken prisoner in Batavia, N. Y., and from there taken to and confined in Fort Niagara, in the latter part of September of the same year in which he came to the Apache country. The reason of his imprisonment was on account of his going to publish a book divulging the secrets of the great society. He was kept prisoner at Fort Niagara till September 19, when he was taken in a close carriage, and driven *via* Buffalo, N. Y., to Hennepin, Ill., on the Illinois River, and thence taken in a flat-boat to the Mississippi River, down which he floated to New Orleans. There he was placed on a vessel and sailed to the mouth of the Rio Grande River, and proceeded up that river on horseback to El Paso, where the Apaches found him. His captors intended to give him into the hands of some Jesuit priests among the Indians, near where they captured him. His captors passed down through Mexico and escaped. That great white Chief was the man supposed to have been murdered by the Masons, William Morgan, and the subject of this story his son, Cochise. MIDNIGHT.

Olive Logan Abandons the Woman Suffrage Camp.

To the Editor of The New York Tribune:

SIR: A paragraph is current at this moment to the effect that both my husband and I "stand in the front line of the ultra-progressionists of the age in regard to marriage," and the religious ceremony performed by Dr. Collyer they regarded as a concession to the prejudices of the unenlightened majority. This statement is utterly untrue, and because I believe it to be born of your view of the "woman suffrage question" (as it is called) I wish to deny it through your columns. If I had not been in some measure associated, for the past two or three years, with that small band of women who have pleaded for the extension of the franchise to our sex, this statement would never have been made. Because nowhere in my published writings, my lectures, or my private conversation, have I ever said anything to warrant such a statement. On the contrary, I have steadily defended the holy institution of marriage in all my utterances touching the subject. I have earnestly contended that it is the basis of all that is best and most desirable in this life, and I have even gone so far, under the pressure of recent clamor, as to say that if woman suffrage means free-love, I am opposed henceforth to woman suffrage. My marriage to Wirt Sikes was the last, most emphatic protest I could make against the free-love notions of which we hear so much in the present day; it was no "concession;" it was an expression of opinion which I hoped no one could misunderstand. It was simply practising what I preach.

As to my husband, though he has long been known as a patient investigator into the wrongs and sufferings of the lowly, and as an earnest pleader for charity toward the poor working girls of New York, he has never once, with tongue or pen, advocated suffrage for women; so that there is not even that weak warrant, in his case, for the charge of ultra-progressionism "with regard to marriage."

Little dreamed, when I attended the Woman's Convention at Steinway Hall in the spring of 1869 (the only one I ever attended), that the utterances of that body would ever lead up to such monstrous doctrines as are now put forth in the name of the advocates of woman suffrage. In the short speech I made on that occasion, I conjured my hearers to believe that we sought no conflict with the gentle household gods, that we waged no war on the sweet home virtues, and much of like purport. I have not "progressed" one inch in this matter since. I still think a happy home the best thing there is on this earth, and I still believe that the old-fashioned marriage is the basis of it. Therefore I, like my husband, do not "stand in the front line of the ultra-progressionists of the age with regard to marriage."

Meantime, the subject of woman's enfranchisement has become so loaded with obnoxious features that what once seemed a fair protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation (the principle for which our forefathers fought and died) is now becoming a nuisance to audiences. It is also becoming a nuisance to me; and I have resolved to confine myself in future to a line of remark which has done more toward winning me such fame and fortune as I possess than anything I have said about suffrage. Unclean hands have been laid upon it—let it go. Sufficient for me are the old-fashioned themes of a noble life, a good man's love, frolics with the children, how to make home happy, the flowers on virtue's window-sill, the follies of Miss Japonica, the vapidities of Mr. Fitz Needle, the funniments of Miss Jerusha, the honest little comedies of daily life, and the sweet household pixies. With these themes I am happy and at home, and with these I am content. Only let me do my work in my own way—let me use my maiden name as a *nom de plume*, and don't let people call me "an ultra progressionist with regard to marriage." Yours truly, OLIVE LOGAN.

ON A RAILROAD TRAIN, Dec. 28, 1871.

BLOODY AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

Mutiny on a Schooner—One Sailor Murdered and Another Fatally Stabbed by the First Mate.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 2.

An affray, ending in the death of one seaman and the serious wounding of another, occurred yesterday afternoon on the schooner [illegible]. The affray grew out of a long series of quarrels between the first mate of the vessel and the crew. Captain Pitcher, in command of the schooner, states that the vessel began, on December 9, to receive a load of lime at Rockland, consigned to Messrs. Candle & Pressey, of Coenties slip. Harris, who had been shipped as first mate, asked leave to go and visit relations, and permission was granted. He had already had trouble with the crew, on account of his arbitrary conduct. From information received by Captain Pitcher, he was led to believe that Harris would not return and assume his position. He therefore hired another mate, making it conditional that if Harris came back he was to receive the position. Harris did return; the crew, enraged at him for his treatment of them, refused to serve under him, and left the vessel in a body. A new crew was engaged. Captain Pitcher went on shore to take leave of his family on the day before the vessel sailed. He had been on shore only a short time when a messenger came to him with the intelligence that his crew was in open mutiny. He went on board and found that the sailors were incensed against the mate, and declared that they would not serve under him longer in consequence of his brutality toward them. Captain Pitcher promised them that if they would resume work he would see that they were better treated in the future. The vessel sailed and everything passed pleasantly until Holmes' Hole was reached. Here a short stay was made, Captain Pitcher wishing to see some friends and transact business. The vessel lay some distance from shore, and the Captain was rowed ashore in the vessel's boat. He left orders with the mate to have the boat meet him at a certain hour. The Captain was detained longer than he had anticipated, and when he went down to the pier there was no boat awaiting him. He was forced to borrow a boat from a friend and row out to his vessel. The mate gave as an excuse for not meeting him that the boat's crew had refused to wait because the night was so cold. From this time until the vessel arrived at this port, last Wednesday, there was constant trouble between the mate and the crew, and on several occasions he assaulted one or more of them. Even while the vessel was discharging its cargo, there were constant disputes.

The Captain ordered the masts to be scraped yesterday, and the mate repeated the order to the crew, who refused to obey it, alleging that it was a holiday, and they could not be expected to work. Three of the crew, Samuel Hasson and Thomas Anderson, seamen, and R. E. Burleigh, steward, went on shore, and, visiting several saloons, drank to excess. They returned to the vessel about 3 p. m., intoxicated. Captain Pitcher, meanwhile, learning that his orders had not been obeyed, announced to Harris his intention of discharging him, declaring that his reputation for brutality was so bad that it was exceedingly difficult to ship a crew, and that in consequence of his tyrannical actions he had driven away one crew and demoralized a second. Harris begged to be allowed to return with the vessel, but the Captain was inexorable, and gave him the arrears of pay due him. As they went up on deck from the cabin they were met by Hasson, Burleigh, and Anderson. Hasson, addressing Harris, declared that the latter had told Captain Pitcher several lies, and, among others, one to the effect that he (Hasson) had refused to wait for the Captain in the boat at Holmes' Hole. High words followed, and Hasson declared that he would whip Harris before he left the vessel. Harris replied in equally violent language, and the three men attacked him. Captain Pitcher claims that he did his best to prevent the attack, but this is denied by Harris, who says that the men attacked him with clubs, and that he called to Captain Pitcher and another man to help him, or he would be murdered. Harris says that, finding himself overpowered, and believing that his life was in danger, he drew his jack-knife against his assailants. Hasson was stabbed in the left breast, the blade passing directly through the heart. He fell backward, insensible, and died in three minutes. Burleigh received two cuts in the left side, both of which are dangerous. Anderson, who had not taken so prominent a part in the attack as the others, on seeing their fate, turned and fled. Harris also escaped from the vessel, throwing away the knife as he ran and continuing his flight to the Twenty-third street ferry, one block below. He there met Officer Murphy and gave himself into custody, stating what he had done, but declaring that it was in self-defense. He was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, as were also the body of the dead man, the wounded man, and the witnesses of the affray. Harris was locked up. The witnesses were also detained to await the result of a Coroner's investigation. The wounds of Burleigh were dressed by a police surgeon, and he was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was very weak from the loss of blood, and the attendant surgeons were of the opinion that there was little chance of his recovery. The knife used by Harris was found where he had thrown it.

Harris claims that he was compelled to use the knife in order to save his life. Captain Pitcher, on the contrary, says that the prisoner could have escaped from his assailants, and that there was no necessity for using the knife. Hasson was a resident of Rockland, Me., age 30, and was a good seaman, and, in general, a quiet young man. Harris is a tall, unscrupulous man, and his appearance justifies the account of him given by Captain Pitcher. His age is 32, and he resides in Rockland, Me. Coroner Keenan will investigate the case to-day.

A Japanese Romance.

The following Japanese story is quoted by a Dutch author, Dekker, in his "Max Havelaar:"

"THE STONE-CUTTER.

"Once upon a time there was in Japan a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much, gained little and was not at all contented with his fate.

"'O, if I could only be rich enough to rest, to sleep on thick matting, wrapped in a kirimon of soft silk!' Such was the sigh he breathed to heaven. An angel intercepted it.

"'It shall be according to thy desire,' said the angel to him. And he at once became rich, and he rested, slept upon thick matting, and wrapped himself in a kirimon of soft silk.

"It happened that the Emperor passed by. He was preceded by heralds on foot and horseback, followed by a brilliant escort of cavaliers, and surrounded by persons who held over his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

"'What good does it do me to be rich?' murmured the man, 'as long as I have not the right to go out with an escort, and my head protected by a golden parasol? Why am I not the Emperor?'

"'Thou shalt be,' said the angel.

"And, indeed, he became the Emperor. He had an escort of cavaliers before and behind him, and people who held above his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

"However, the sun with his ardent beams dried up the country, and the dusty road, quivering with his brightness, fatigued the eyes.

"'It is a great advantage to be Emperor,' cried the man, 'when the heat of the day exhausts you, and the sun never ceases to make you feel his power! But if one could be the sun!'

"'Behold! Are you satisfied?' the angel asked. For he had become the sun, and he darted his beams up and down, right and left and all around him. And he scorched the herbage of the earth and the face of the princes upon the earth.

"But now a cloud thrust itself between the earth and him; it held back the rays of the sun, and prevented them from falling upon the earth's surface.

"'There is strength,' cried the sun—'a cloud capable of resisting my power. It would be better if I were a cloud.'

"'Very well,' said the angel.

"And the transformation was at once accomplished. The new cloud placed itself haughtily between the sun and the earth, and so thoroughly intercepted the rays of the sun that it soon saw the earth covered with its shadow. Then it caused big drops of rain, and pouring showers and waterspouts to fall on the lands, so that the torrents burst their bounds and the rivers spread over and devastated fields.

"Nothing resisted the force of the inundation; only a rock defied it, perfectly motionless. In vain the bellowing waters beat it in their fury; the rock yielded not, but the foaming waves died at its foot.

"'A rock, then, is my superior,' said the cloud; 'I would rather be in its place.'

"'You shall be,' said the angel.

"And he was transformed into a steep, unshaken rock, insensible to the rays of the sun, indifferent to the torrents of rain and the shock of the tumultuous waves.

"Nevertheless, he distinguished at his feet a man of poor appearance, hardly clothed, but armed with a chisel and a hammer; and the man, with the help of those instruments, struck off pieces of the rock, which he dressed into stones proper for cutting.

"'What is that?' cried the rock; 'has a man the power of rending pieces of stone from my breast? Shall I be weaker than he? Then it is absolutely necessary that I should be that man!'

"'Have your will!' said the angel; and he became again what he had been—a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much and gained little, but he was contented with his lot."

IS IT DEATH?

Two of the Victims of the Fire Exhibit Signs of Life.

From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 2.

Saturday evening, after Coroner Gunn had empanelled a jury and adjourned the inquest in the case of the victims of the Stearns fire, the body of Stewart was taken to his mother's house, on Congress street, while those of Benninghausen and Geiger were handed over to the city undertaker and dressed for the grave before being taken in charge by friends. Both were put into their coffins, and remained thus until Sunday morning. About 8 o'clock, as Mrs. Benninghausen (the mother) opened the coffin to exhibit the dead to some sympathizing callers, she observed, or thought she did, that the corpse had turned a little in its coffin. She was at once greatly excited, and her excitement and that of her friends increased as the face of the corpse had assumed a look of life, the face being flushed, the finger nails looking red, and considerable warmth being apparent on touching the hands or face.

The corpse was immediately removed from its coffin, placed on a lounge and wrapped in blankets, and in a little time two or three surgeons had been called. As time went on signs of life became more and more apparent, and the news began to spread through the city that there was hope of saving the young man—raising him from the dead. Scores and hundreds of people began moving toward the corner of Russell and Antietam streets, and during the day and evening the house and yard were filled with citizens anxious to learn the smallest particulars of the case. The face was warm when touched, it seemed as if the blood was circulating in the finger, and by evening the [illegible] friends of the victim had great [illegible]ness before morning. The body was kept warm, the feet and hands vigorously rubbed every few moments, and at length it seemed when looking at the boy, as if he was only asleep. The stiffness and rigidity which characterize the limbs of the dead were lacking here, as the hands could be moved easily, the fingers bent, the arm raised and moved from side to side, and several medical men were sanguine that they could raise the dead to life.

In the evening, in addition to a score of other methods being tried, electricity was brought into use and given a thorough trial, but without, however, producing the effect hoped for. Monday morning the body remained in the same state as the night before, and scarcely any change took place until noon yesterday, when the flesh grew cold and every one gave up hope of life. The limbs did not grow rigid, and neither had the flush left the face at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and for this reason the parents have decided not to bury the corpse until nature exhibits unmistakable signs of death.

The case of the young man Geiger, whose parents live at No. 147 Catharine street, is still more singular. Sunday morning, as in the other case, signs of life were exhibited, and he was taken from his coffin and placed upon woollen blankets, and his friends, intensely excited, began making great efforts to restore him to life. His hands were chafed, his feet rubbed in hot whisky, and every effort made for the next ten hours to break up what many believed was a trance. The news went abroad, and half the medical men in the city, beside hundreds of citizens, paid the house a visit. Everything was tried that could be suggested, but no further change was made than to bring a deeper flush to the cheek and to render the limbs less stiff. Work was continued all Sunday night and all day Monday, and then, every effort having failed, it was decided that nothing more could be done. And yet, at 4 o'clock last evening, the face of the corpse was warm to the touch, the hands were not near as cold as the ungloved hand of the pedestrian, and the finger nails were as red as those of any person in good health. A score of doctors, in all, visited and examined the body, and some would not be convinced that death had actually occurred, while all were puzzled to account for the condition of the body.

The body of young Stewart did not exhibit such strong indications of life as those of his companions, but it was nevertheless hard to convince one that he was dead instead of sleeping.

In Geiger's case, as in Benninghausen's, the parents have determined to keep the body until decomposition sets in. Hundreds of theories have been advanced in explanation of the strange phenomena. Some think the victims inhaled something to cause the present condition of the bodies, and others claim that death came instantly, and that the bodies exhibit just the indications shown when a person is killed by lightning.

CONNOLLY RELEASED.

Judge Barnard Admits the Ex-Comptroller to Bail in $15,000 Under the Criminal Indictments—A Curious Scene.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 2.

It was generally supposed that ex-Comptroller Connolly would spend New Year's in Ludlow Street Jail, but his indefatigable counsel not only succeeded yesterday in giving bail for him in $500,000 in the civil suit, but likewise accomplished the delicate task of securing his release under the criminal indictments pending against him. At 11 a. m. District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan were seated in the District Attorney's office, engaged in examining the criminal calendar for January. They met accidentally, and each remarked that he had not expected to see the other, but had gone to the office on business to look up points of law in cases which would be tried during the present week. While they were quietly looking over their papers they were suddenly interrupted by an officer from the Sheriff's office, who informed them that a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of ex-Comptroller Richard B. Connolly, was returnable at 12 m., before Judge Barnard, at his chambers.

District Attorney Garvin applied at the Sheriff's office for additional information, and ascertained that the matter in hand was an application to release ex-Comptroller Connolly from Ludlow Street Jail and to admit him to bail. The District Attorney was then allowed only thirty minutes to make preparations for opposing the motion.

Precisely at 12 m. Judge Barnard took his seat on the bench. There were few spectators in the court room to witness the curious scene that followed. Sheriff Brennan entered the court room with ex-Comptroller Connolly, who smiled pleasantly upon his friends as if he were already assured that the end of his bondage was near at hand. Surrogate Hutchings, Joel A. Fithian, Rufus F. Andrews, and John McKeon formed a group at one side, and District Attorney Garvin and Assistant District Attorney Sullivan sat opposite them, waiting patiently in behalf of the people to see the development in this strange proceeding.

Judge Barnard, when everything was in readiness, addressed his auditors as follows: "A petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Richard B. Connolly has been presented to me, and I have directed that a notice should be sent to the District Attorney. I see that he is here in court, and I am now ready to hear from him."

District Attorney Garvin read the Sheriff's return, which was to the effect that that officer held Richard B. Connolly on arrest in civil proceedings in $500,000 bail, and also on 15 bench warrants issued on criminal indictments. Judge Garvin then opposed the admission of the prisoner to bail, speaking substantially as follows: "I object to the prisoner's being bailed, first, because the Court of Oyer and Terminer is not in session and by statute all writs of *habeas corpus* must be returnable there, and there only. I have the affidavit of Mr. Sullivan to the effect that the Court of Oyer and Terminer is now in session, but was adjourned on Thursday by Judge Ingraham to Tuesday, Jan. 2, at 10 a.m. In the second place, this being New Year's Day is a *dies non* practically, and no court business, especially in so important a case, ought to be transacted to-day, and it is only by the merest accident that Mr. Sullivan and myself were at our office to-day, and that we were informed officially of the argument pending in this case."

Judge Garvin argued at considerable length on the merits of the case in opposition to admitting the defendant to bail.

Judge Barnard then coolly remarked: "I have opened Oyer and Terminer, and we are now in it."

Mr. McKeon, counsel for the defendant, argued that the proceedings against ex-Comptroller Connolly resembled the proceedings of the famous Council of Ten of Venice, in secrecy, and that by law bail should be received.

At this stage of the proceedings, Judge Barnard, who had been smiling blandly, perhaps, at the novel and ingenious method in which he had overruled Mr. Sullivan's objection in regard to Oyer and Terminer, received a bottle at the hands of one of his friends in the court-room, and immediately requested Mr. McKeon to pause for a moment in his argument.

Judge Barnard. I merely wish the reporters to note that this is not rum, but Vichy water, which was recommended to me by my physicians. Go on, Mr. McKeon.

The Court having thus edified the reporters, suffered Mr. McKeon to resume his argument, but it was not long before the counsel was again interrupted, Judge Barnard having been inspired, by the "Vichy" to this effect: "This is a very simple matter. The indictments are for misdemeanors. I will bail Richard B. Connolly in $1,000 in each case."

The friends of Mr. Connolly vigorously applauded the Judge's decision. The bonds were executed with surprising alacrity, Surrogate Hutchings becoming surety and justifying on real estate in One-hundred-and-tenth street and in Fifth avenue to the required amount, the bail being $15,000. The ex-Comptroller then excused Sheriff Brennan from further attendance upon him, and left the court room accompanied by his friends.

The District Attorney and his Assistant, at the conclusion of the proceedings, stated particularly to a *Tribune* reporter that they had met by mere chance in the District Attorney's office, and that they had thought it [illegible] to visit their office from the fear that some attempt of this nature might be made. They both affirmed that they received official notice of the proceeding only half an hour prior to the hearing of the case. Mr. Sullivan stated that he observed clerks in the Surrogate's office before the trial began, filling up Mr. Connolly's bail bonds, 15 in number, in the sums that Judge Barnard afterward fixed upon. Mr. Sullivan also criticised Judge Barnard's method of overruling the objection as to Oyer and Terminer, as exceedingly peculiar.

It appears that the notion of applying for the release of Mr. Connolly was suddenly conceived, or only known to Mr. Connolly a short time previous to his appearance before the Court; otherwise it is evident that the ex-Comptroller failed to repose confidence in his family; since, it is reported that in the morning, just as Mr. Connolly, in company with his counsel, John McKeon and Rufus F. Andrews, was leaving the jail for Judge Barnard's Court, his wife and daughter met him, the former having come to spend the day with her husband. Mrs. Connolly carried a large bouquet, with the inscription "Hope" upon it, intending, doubtless, to present it to him as a New Year's token. The party, after mutual interchanges of encouragement and congratulation, then repaired to the Court House, and afterward to Mr. Connolly's residence on Park avenue.

In reference to the action of Judge Barnard in releasing Connolly, yesterday, Wheeler H. Peckham said to a *Tribune* reporter, last night, that New Year's Day was not a legal holiday, except in cases of protests of commercial paper, and that Judge Barnard not only had the power to sit on that day, but properly it was the duty of certain courts—in which that court is included—to be in session. Neither could exception be taken to the remark of Judge Barnard: "I have opened Oyer and Terminer, and we are now in it"—since any of the Judges in that court were privileged so to do.

THE PATERSON BORGIA.

Murdered for an Old Watch and a Set of Furniture.

The inquest on the body of Ransom T. Burroughs, whose lifeless body was found in his house in Paterson, by Constable Monks, on Wednesday last, will be resumed before Coroner Quin, in Paterson, this afternoon. Thus far the testimony, although susceptible of interpretation in accordance with the suicide theory, has been such as to cause a general belief that Burroughs' death was the result of a cold-blooded conspiracy between two lewd women who were his companions. Condensed to a statement of facts the story told thus far by the witnesses before the Coroner's jury is as follows:

On Wednesday Constable Monks, having a writ of attachment to serve upon Burroughs, visited the den occupied by the latter in one of the lowest quarters in Paterson. The constable went through the saloon where Eugene Taylor had a short time before been murdered, and passed on up stairs, finding no one in the lower room. He called for Burroughs, but received no answer. Finally he forced open the door of Burroughs' bedroom, where he found the saloon-keeper sitting up in a chair with a counterpane wrapped around him. The constable slapped him on the shoulder and looked into his face, but the figure was lifeless. Monks left the house in great alarm, and gave information. Dr. Quin, the Coroner, came and viewed the body, which was frozen stiff, and from which life had been, evidently, for several days extinct. It was supposed that Burroughs had committed suicide on account of his troubles, which were many. His wife, arrested a few months before for keeping a disorderly house, was an inmate of the State Prison; and the business of his saloon had greatly fallen off since the murder of Taylor, and had been in fact shunned by all its former customers. Besides, there was a note in a drawer of a table, signed by him, in which it was stated that he had taken his own life; a laudanum bottle, one that had contained arsenic, and other evidences of deliberate suicide were found in the room. But Coroner Quin found suspicious circumstances which induced him to make further investigation. Burroughs was entirely unable to write, and yet a note was found in which he stated his intention of committing the suicide. Suspicion immediately rested on Lizzie Garrabrant, Burroughs' mistress, and upon her arrest she acknowledged having written the note, saying it was done at his dictation. The fact that she had written the note, the leaving by the note of a costly set of furniture which she had long coveted to her, the possession of his watch and purse, and the fact developed at the inquest that she had purchased arsenic at Smith's drug store, all tended to implicate the girl. She denied all knowledge of his death, and yet slept in the house every night, and was the only person who had the means of ingress. She also had in her possession the key of the room in which the body was found, and the door of which was locked. In addition to all this, a lad, whom she had persuaded to sleep with her when alone, testified that she had taken him into Burroughs' room while she brushed her hair. Deceased was lying in the same position as when found by Constable Monks, and Libby Garrabrant told him that he was asleep and had been so for two days. Other circumstances equally criminating have been adduced which lead to the belief that this is one of the most cold-blooded premeditated murders ever committed. Of course there can be no doubt that Burroughs was poisoned, and such was the opinion of the physicians who made the post mortem examination, but to avoid all doubt, the stomach and intestines have been placed in the hands of Professor Doremus, of New York, who will make a chemical analysis. The facts developed in the case have thrown suspicion upon the girl, and there is at least a possibility that this may not have been her first crime. She had a sister who led an infamous life, and who, as was supposed, committed suicide some months ago by taking arsenic. The husband of her sister died also, and circumstances which, though never strictly investigated, led many persons to believe that he did not die a natural death. Suspicion now rests upon the prisoner of having caused both of their deaths, though whether she did or not will not probably ever be known.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

Decision by Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Dec. 30.

NISI PRIUS.—JUSTICE SHARSWOOD.—This morning the Judge delivered the following interesting opinion:

BIRNHAM vs. SWEENY.—The plaintiff, a woman, declares against the defendants, election officers of the Eleventh Election Division of the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, for refusing her vote at the general election held on the 10th day of October, 1871, averring that she was duly qualified in all respects according to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. The defendants demur, and assign, among other causes of demurrer, that the declaration shows that the plaintiff is not a freeman in the sense in which that word is used in the Constitution, Article 3, Section 1. It is beyond all question the provisions of the ninth article of the Constitution, commonly called the Declaration of Rights, extend to and include both sexes, and that when the words "man" or "men" are therein used they comprehend also women. It is equally clear that a woman who is born in this country or naturalized as she may be under the acts of Congress, is a citizen as fully entitled to the protection of the Government as a man, and with a right fully to enjoy all the privileges which properly belong to citizens. But it does not follow that the elective franchise is one of their privileges. That is exclusively regulated by the Constitution, which has excluded many citizens from it by reason of age, non-payment of taxes, non-residence within the Commonwealth and the election district for a certain period of time. Nor can I perceive that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have any bearing or application upon the question. The third Article, Section 1 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, does not, in this respect at least, abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, for the elective franchise is not one of them, nor is the right of the plaintiff to vote denied or abridged "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

We are reduced, then, to the simple inquiry whether the word "freeman" in Article 3, Section 1, Constitution of Pennsylvania, was intended to confine the right of voting to citizens of the male sex. This section, so far as the matter in hand is concerned, is in effect from the Constitution of 1790, and that followed also the Constitution of 1776. In the latter, chapter 2, section 6, it is provided: "Every freeman, of the full age of 21 years, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year next before the day of election for Representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the right of an elector, provided always that sons of freeholders of the age of 21 years shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes." The Constitution of 1790 had also a similar proviso, showing clearly that by "freeman" only a male was intended. For, surely, had it not been so, the daughters as well as the sons of freeholders or of qualified electors, would have been included. When the meaning of the word "freeman" is thus clearly ascertained from the language of the Constitution of 1776 and 1790, there can be no doubt that it ought to have the same meaning in the amended Constitution of 1838, although the proviso is not expressed in the same form—not being confined to the sons of qualified electors, but to all freemen between the ages of 21 and 22. There is only one other clause in the Constitution in which this word "freeman" is used, and there it most unquestionably is confined to males. Article 6, Section 2, declares that "the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence when and in such manner as may be directed by law." It is clear that the Constitution contemplates that the same class of persons who do the voting shall also do the fighting. The corresponding clause in the Constitution of 1776 is still clearer and more emphatic. "The freemen of this Commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defence." Chapter 2, Section 5. The uniform construction of the provincial constitutions and charters in which the same word is employed, as well as under the constitutions since the Revolution, has been in accordance with the doctrine that none but males have the right to vote. *Contemporanea expositio est optima et fortissima in lege.* In the Commonwealth vs. North et al., 2 Hazard's Reg. 738, the Supreme Court of this State decided, when the charter of a church gave the right to vote to members generally, that the fact that for a century five years the females of the church had not voted, was conclusive. Chief Justice Gibson remarked: "There is no safer exposition of what was intended by such an instrument than usage." We can say that we have in Pennsylvania a uniform and uninterrupted usage of nearly two hundred years, showing that women were never intended to possess the elective franchise. [illegible] Judgment for the defendants.

THE GRANBY TRAGEDY.

Death of the Murderer.

From the Neosho (Mo.) Journal, Dec. 29.

The blood of Lewis Wright has been avenged, and the brutal villain who slew him no longer cumbers the earth. The discovery of the mangled body in an old shaft near Granby, and the knowledge that but a short time before the murderer had been within their reach, aroused the community to a passion of hatred and revenge. It was determined that Smith should be caught and made to suffer the penalty of his crime. Parties went out in pursuit in various directions, but to the energy and perseverance of Messrs. Robert E. Good, of Neosho, and James Powell, of Granby, belong the credit of bringing the murderer to justice.

Mr. Good was among the first to mount his horse on the discovery of the murder, but like the rest he had no definite clue, and went off in pursuit toward the Nation. He returned on Friday and received the news brought by the party from Granby, of the finding of the body and the flight of Smith. He immediately went to Granby, and, in company with James Powell, went in pursuit of a man supposed to be Smith, whom they followed through Sarcoxie, Golden City, and Lamar, Barton County, and finally overtook on the road to Fort Scott within a short distance of the Kansas line. He was not the man, and they returned to Granby on Tuesday night. There information was obtained from the wife and mother of Smith that led them to believe he was in Marshfield. They went to Marshfield, arriving there on Wednesday afternoon, and searched all places where it was thought he might be concealed. Owing to misinformation they did not learn of the existence of the Tunnel House, where Smith actually spent the night. Thursday morning it was found that Smith had been there. While in a saloon making inquiries the murderer opened the door, and, seeing Powell, was advancing to shake hands with him, when he caught sight of Good. He instantly darted out of the door, and slammed it behind him, locking it. Two or three efforts were required to wrench it open, and Smith was already some distance away ere his pursuers got out. They chased him and fired several shots, one of which from Mr. Good took effect in his face and tumbled him on all fours, but he scrambled up, and reached the brush, where, after long search, he was given up for lost.

Determined not to return home until they had got him, Messrs. Good and Powell [illegible] Marshfield to [illegible] party.

Knowing the nature of the beast, they felt sure that if they could trace him in connection with a woman, that he would make another attempt to see her, or come to her for succor. And so it turned out. His Helen was a young woman known by the name of Molly English, of abandoned character, living with her mother in a lonely place about two miles from town. A visit to the house disclosed the fact that Smith had been there, and confessed his real name, alleging that he was from Seneca, and in trouble on account of smuggling whiskey. He had rented a house, and had proposed to take the woman to live with him. Like Delilah, she was not unwilling to betray her paramour. It was arranged that if he came back during the evening she was to detain him. Toward dark the wounded villain, grimed and gory in the face, and panting with fear and the exertion of the chase, crawled into the house and laid his head in the lap of the woman, moaning and cursing alternately, while she soothed him, and listened as the slow minutes went by for the stealthy steps of his pursuers.

Shortly after dark they burst open the door and surprised him. He sprang to his feet and drew his revolver, when a shot from Powell struck him in the forehead, and as he fell his pistol was cramped in his hand under his breast. A half dozen more shots were fired into him as he lay writhing, and he was still, with his face turned up to the light, and a scowl of hatred on his ghastly features. As he sprang up, he threw his pocketbook into the lap of the woman. When it was examined it was found empty. There was but one load in the revolver, and he had no ammunition. It is supposed that if his pistol would have been loaded he would have fired at his pursuers in the morning chase.

The body was placed in a coffin and brought to Granby on Saturday, and delivered to Coroner Yost. The Sheriff of Webster County sent a deputy to ascertain if the body was that of the actual murderer. The coffin was opened, and hundreds came to view the body of the detested wretch. Finally the coffin was given to the mother, who took the body away and buried it in an unknown grave.

Some particulars have been received of the career of Smith, showing him to be a desperate villain, although so young—only about 21 years of age. The family lived in Iowa County, Wisconsin, where the old man, who was known by the name of "Rocky" Smith, bore but an indifferent reputation. Sam Smith, the son, was continually in affrays, and more than suspected of being a thief. Finally he was detected, and fled on his stolen horse, and made his way to Texas, where he was engaged in several robberies with violence. One attempt was made to arrest him by a party of horsemen, who rode on to him on the open prairie. He wounded two of them, and made his escape to the brush. He joined the family when they came to Granby, and had been there about a year.

A HEAVY SNEAK ROBBERY.

Over $40,000 Stolen From a Private Office.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 31.

The *Tribune* chronicled, about ten days ago, the theft of more than $40,000 in United States bonds, stolen at mid-day in the open street by three sneak thieves, from an old and prominent lawyer. Yesterday morning a similar robbery took place in the same street, and probably by one of the same party of Wall street thieves, the victim as in the previous instance, being an old and respected citizen. At about 11 a. m. Richard H. Manning, a gentleman well advanced in years, and one of the agents of the Pennsylvania Zinc Company, doing business at No. 112 Liberty street, went to the Safe Deposit Company, at Broadway and Liberty street, to procure a tin box containing the securities of his establishment. Having obtained it, he retraced his steps to his office in Liberty street, not noticing that he was watched and followed by a young man of apparent respectability. Entering his private office, which is divided from the clerks' room by an ordinary partition, he divested himself of his hat and overcoat, opened the tin box, and advanced to the stove to warm his hands, when he was joined by the young man who had followed him unperceived, and entered the office without exciting any comment. Remarks on the weather passed between them, Mr. Manning not being at all surprised to see the intruder in his office, and thinking that he was waiting for one of the clerks who would be obliged to pass through the office if he wished to see him privately.

Mr. Manning almost immediately left the stove and walked to another part of the office, when the visitor quickly walked toward the box of securities, lifted the lid, seized a single package containing United States and railroad bonds, [illegible] into the street and escaped. It was not until fifteen minutes afterward that Mr. Manning suspected his loss, and caused the numbers of some of the bonds to be telegraphed through Wall street to prevent their negotiation. The railroad bonds were principally liens on roads in the Eastern and Western States. The numbers are not all known yet, but will probably be published to-morrow.

Great dissatisfaction is felt in financial circles at the negligence of the police in allowing thieves to patrol Wall street and the vicinity for the purpose of preying upon the inexperienced and the unsuspecting with remarkable success, as the two daring robberies mentioned prove.

TRAGEDY NEAR MT. VERNON, ILL.

A Man Shoots His Wife and Child, and Attempts to Kill His Wife's Brother and Sister.

MT. VERNON, Ill. (Dec. 30), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

A deliberate, cold-blooded murder occurred about 8 o'clock yesterday morning in Elk Prairie, ten miles south of this place. One Richard Ross, who has been living for some time on the farm of H. R. Dare, married, about four years ago, Miss Matilda Beckam, whose family live in the same neighborhood. Miss B.'s parents were much opposed to the marriage, as they knew Ross to be a shiftless, trifling fellow. In consequence of this opposition a family feud has existed since Ross became connected with the Beckams. However, Ross and his wife lived together until a week ago, when they separated, dividing their household goods, she returning to her father's house, and he going to some of his relatives, about four miles distant from Mr. Beckam's place. Two children had been born to them, one a boy, who lived to be 3 years old, and died suddenly and mysteriously six weeks ago—the other, a girl, now 3 months old. Early yesterday morning Ross passed along the road in the direction of Beckam's house with a loaded gun on his shoulder—his route took him by the house of Mr. Kelley, whose wife was a Beckam, and a sister of his wife. Ross said to Mrs. Kelley he was going to kill the whole Beckam family, and continued his course. As soon as he was gone Mrs. K. ran out and called for her husband, who was feeding stock. He came to the house and she informed him of Ross' threat to kill her father's family. Mr. Kelley regarded it as an idle threat; supposed Ross was only jesting, and took no means to follow. Ross pursued his course and arrived at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Beckam. With loaded gun in hand, he opened the door, and found there Mrs. Beckam, her son, grown—her daughter, about 12 years old, his wife and babe; the inmates of the house were sitting near the fire, close to each other, Mrs. Ross holding her baby in her arms. Ross addressed his wife, calling her Tilda, and asked her to go out into the yard; she replied that it was cold, and she preferred to remain in the house. Whereupon he drew up his gun, pointed it toward her, and said he was going to kill her. Hoping to avert the crime of murder, she held their baby on her arm, and between her and the gun, but any hope she had was speedily dissipated. The fiend pulled the trigger without hesitation, the bulk of the discharge taking effect in the back of that little child, his own flesh and blood, the balance of the load went into the arm of his wife. Young Beckam, immediately after the discharge of the gun, seized it and clinched with Ross, got a good grip at his throat, and would soon have had him down, but the murderer drew from a side pocket a large butcher-knife, reached around and plunged it into the back of Beckam, and then pulled it across, inflicting a ghastly and dangerous wound. This caused Beckam to release his grasp from the ruffian's throat, upon which he fell to the floor. Ross then picked up the gun, and with it struck Beckam over the head, knocking him senseless. As soon as she could get out of the house, Mrs. Beckam started to a neighbor's to give the alarm, which left at the house only the little girl, besides those who were already suffering from the shots and cuts inflicted. Ross reloaded his gun, pointed it at her and fired, but fortunately it only grazed her cheek. He then made his escape. The alarm was soon spread, and fifty men started in search of him. It is thought he will soon be captured, as he is not supposed to have any money, which will prevent his getting away by rail.

The physician who was summoned to attend the victims said there were thirteen buck-shot in the body of the baby, that none had gone through, which seems strange, but, stranger still, the little thing was still alive at last accounts. The cut inflicted on Beckam was severe, but I have not learned whether it was considered fatal. Mrs. Ross says now that their little boy died from the effects of a knock over the head with a stick, dealt by its father, this same Richard Ross. At the time of his death he said it was croup.

A Washington Policeman Shot Dead by a Woman.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 29.

About about a quarter before 1 o'clock p. m., yesterday, Officers Pfaff and Duvall, doing special detective duty, went to the groggery, kept by John Shea, No. 829 Maryland avenue, corner of Louse alley, armed with a warrant to search the house for a silver watch, which, it was charged, had been disposed of to Shea by the colored robbers, who took it from Mr. Meixler, in broad daylight, in Eleventh street, on the 5th inst. John Shea had previously been arrested by Lieutenant Johnson, on a warrant charging him with receiving stolen goods, and he was lodged at police headquarters.

The officers charged with the execution of the search warrant, found Mrs. Maria Shea, wife of John Shea, in charge of the house, and they were driven out by her. Pfaff then returned to headquarters and reported the situation, and being advised that it was their duty to break open the door, he returned. They found the door barred, and Shea's wife in high dudgeon. One of the officers blew his whistle, and a response was made by Officer Lewis, doing patrol duty on that beat. When he arrived he found Pfaff and Duvall at the door trying to effect an entrance. Mrs. Shea was in the house, and refused to let them enter, but afterward agreed to let Lewis and Pfaff in if they would keep Duvall out. At this juncture Officer Lewis was relieved by private Doyle. About a quarter before 3 o'clock the officers determined to force an entrance, at which time Mrs. Shea, from within, was threatening that she would shoot the first man that entered. The officers made a break for the door, which was forced in, and all entered together. Mrs. Shea was behind the counter, and levelled the pistol—a Remington navy six-shooter, of the largest size, and Mr. Gates caught at her hand just as she fired, the ball taking effect in the right breast of Doyle, who exclaimed as he fell, "O, my God," and expired almost instantly. The enraged woman was immediately taken in custody by Officer Thomas Auldridge, who had arrived on the ground, and she was marched to the station-house, on the way cursing and resisting the officers in a most violent manner.

KU-KLUX IN MISSOURI.

A Bloody Christmas—Five Negroes Murdered, and the Work Not Ended.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) [illegible]

[illegible] Marshall, Saline County, on Monday at noon, we have the following details of the bloody and murderous scenes then being enacted in that county. How long they lasted or how many negroes were killed we are not yet informed, but our informant saw five dead bodies, and when he left the excitement was at its height. He says:

On Monday morning I started from a point in Saline County, where I had been living for nearly a year past, to come to Sedalia. I was on foot, and, with a pack on my back, was travelling on the Glasgow road, which struck I about four miles from Saline City. At that point I heard they were having lively times in Marshall, and it seemed to be understood that the negroes were getting cleaned out. When within about eight miles of Marshall I came upon two negroes hanging to a tree. Both were dead, and were hanging by the neck about twenty feet apart. About a mile and a half further on I saw a large colored man lying by the road-side. Thinking he might be alive, I walked up to him but found him stone dead. His stomach was torn open and his bowels protruding as if he had been shot more than once or probably with a heavy load of buck-shot. The lower part of his vest and upper part of his pantaloons were shot away. I continued on my way toward Marshall, about two miles, when I came upon two more negroes lying stiff and dead in the road, both of them shot through the bodies. Being alone and in some alarm I hurried on. At the railroad crossing, two and half miles from Marshall, I met two white men with a negro in charge. The white men were both armed, and the negro had his right shoulder shot off. He was badly wounded, and was limping along between the other two. When I neared Marshall I took a by-path through the woods and came into town just behind the Catholic Church. As I came out of the brush, four men, all of them heavily armed, jumped out and cried "Halt." I stopped, and they came up with pistols cocked. When I told them I was from near Glasgow they said "All right," and let me pass. When they left us they went to a little negro shanty near by, and two went inside while two stood guard without. What they did there I do not know. In Marshall I found everything in a state of excitement. I went into a restaurant to get something to eat, but could get nobody to wait on me. Then I went to the hotel and sat down to dinner. While there I saw a party of armed men starting out on the Arrow Rock road, and I could see them raking another lot of niggers. I got away from there as soon as I could and came on to a point near Houstonia, in this county, where I took the cars for Sedalia.

A Promise Well Kept.

About fifteen years ago a young Scotchman had as neighbors in the mountain regions of Scotland a family in which there was a little girl of 4 years. One day he took the little girl on his knee and playfully told her father, "One day I will make her my wife." Not long after, the father and mother and little girl, resolved to emigrate to America, which they accordingly did, landing in Portland in the year 1857. In a few years the family moved to Maine, Oxford County, living there till last fall. Not many years after this family came to this country the young man who had trotted the little girl on his knee resolved to emigrate to America, which he did.

Arriving in this country, he proceeded to Montana Territory; by good luck and industry, he managed to amass a large fortune. Having richly filled his coffers, his mind reverted tenderly to thoughts of love, and he recalled his early vow to some day wed the little yellow-haired girl he used to trot on his knee to "Banbury Cross." He knew her parents had emigrated to America, and that they landed in Portland. He journeyed to Portland, there diligently inquired their whereabouts, and learned the family was in Mexico. Up to Oxford County he turned his steps and on approaching the house where the object of the pilgrimage was said to live, he saw a yellow-haired maiden in the porch.

"Does Mr. —— live here?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," she replied of the yellow hair.

"Is your name Annie—?" said the Scotchman.

"Yes, sir," replied the blushing girl.

"Then I love you," was bluntly interjected by the Scotchman.

The young lady of course thought he was insane, and scampered off into the house.

The Scotchman soon found the father and mother, who recognized and gladly welcomed him.

"Don't you remember fifteen years ago I took your little 4-year-old girl on my knee in Scotland and said I meant some day to make her my wife?"

"Oh, yes! I remember," said the mother, "but not for years have I thought of those happy old days."

"I am here to redeem my pledge," said the Scotchman.

"Let the girl speak for herself," said the old gentleman, choking with emotion.

It did not take a long time for the young lady to get acquainted, nor long for her to decide that the Scotchman was just the man she had been waiting for all her life.

"I want to be married at once," said the Scotchman.

"But I've just engaged to work in Lewiston," said the young lady. Then, getting hold of a bright idea—"I have it—I'll go down there to work, and then I'll not like, you know, and I'll come back here to be married."

Down to Lewiston went the girl; at work for a week was she when she concluded she did not like to do housework, and returned to her home.

Next week the parson drove up in his two-wheeled chaise, and the two were made one.

The Scotchman and his young wife are now settled happily in Iowa, where the old folks, who have finally agreed that truth is stranger than fiction, now comfortably pass their declining years.

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REFERENCES: Rev. Dr. Kew, J. W. Seccomb, Rockford. Mrs. H. B. Manford, Mrs. Jerome Beecher, and Mrs. Mary Updike, Chicago. Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1, 1872.

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25c. CORNS. 25c.

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to represent a Philadelphia house in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; one who has sold Tea, and is well acquainted with the dealers throughout those States. Address, giving age, married or single, and references, JENKINS & CO., Philadelphia.

TRANSPORTATION.

Illinois Central Railroad, General Superintendent's Office. CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On and after the 8th instant the Local Freight business of this Company will be resumed at their old Depot, foot of South Water-st. A. MITCHELL, General Superintendent.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. Mechanics' National Bank, TO 14 Congress-st.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. OFFICE REMOVED TO Central Union Block, No. 5 Market-st. JAMES WALSH, Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

First-class Clyde-built Steamers,—from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, etc., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.

EXTRA BOATS WHEN REQUIRED.

Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, $87 and $97, currency. Express Train from Chicago, and Steerage, $46. Drafts at lowest rates, and through Bills Lading granted with quick despatch. Apply for further information to HENDERSON Bros., General Office, [illegible] Twenty-third-st. Branch Office, [illegible] Canal-st. J. WARRACK, General Manager.

INMAN LINE, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports. Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe. Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address FRANCIS C. BROWN, [illegible] West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

Lamar Insurance Co., of Chicago.

This Company has one million and more of available assets, and has not paid one dollar of its debts. Claims collected in full. Parties who have settled at 50 cents can now recover the balance. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

State, of Chicago, Now in bankruptcy, and GARDEN CITY policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Republic Ins. Co. I will buy the claims of those having settled at 25 cents. R. D. STILES, 224 Wabash-av.

IRON.

ROGERS & CO., 144 MARKET-ST. SCOTCH & LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Coal Facings, Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EMERSON & ERVIN,

Late with Giles, Bros. & Co., would respectfully announce to their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a store for the sale of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, at [illegible] West Madison-st., in basement. Special attention given to the repairing of fine watches, also watch work done for the trade at low rates. Call and see us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. [illegible]

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

[illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!

[illegible]

MEDICATED BATHS.

SULPHUR, VAPOR & MEDICATED BATHS [illegible]